$500 REWARD!
Over a Million of Prof Guilmette's FRENCH KIDNEY PADS Have already been Sold in this country and in France; every one of which has given perfect satisfaction, And has performed cures every time when used according to directions.
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CURED!
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... NTS ... PATENT? ... nt Cost?
... MON, ... TON, D. C.
... ILLION! ... Shark's Oil
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... & JENNEY, ... New York.
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... AM ... ON ... NE
... $2.50 ...

The Bucks County Gazette.

VOL. X. BRISTOL, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1883. NO. 24.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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First Insertion, per Inch	$ 50
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BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

NEW YORK—Arrives 7:00 and 11:15 A. M., and 7:15 P. M. Closes 8:00 and 11:15 A. M., 4:00 and 6:10 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrives 7:00 and 8:15 A. M., and [illegible], 2:00 and 8:00 P. M. Closes 5:15 and 10.15 A. M., [illegible] 6:30 P. M.

DOYLESTOWN, NEWTOWN, &c.—Arrives 11:30 A. M. Closes 12:00 M.

OXFORD VALLEY, [illegible] AND EMILIE—Arrives 10.00 A. M. Closes 11:30 A. M.

BELVIDERE, TULLYTOWN, PENN VALLEY AND MORRISVILLE—Arrives 4:00 P. M. Closes 7:55 A. M.

TRENTON—Arrives 10:00 A. M. and 4:00 and 7:30 P. M. Closes 8:00 A. M., and 4:00 and 6:40 P. M.

WESTERN—Arrives 10:00 A. M.

Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.

Last direct mail for New York City closes at 6:40

W. B. BAKER, P. M.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.—For Kensington Depot, 6.51, 7.23, 8.23, and 9.41 A. M., 12.51, 3.21, 4.11, 5.16, and 7.16 P.M. Sundays.—12.15, 5.24 P.M.

For Broad Street Station.—2.46, 5.35, 6.30, 6.51, 7.23, 7.50, 8.23, 9.41, 10.47, A. M., 12.51, 1.31, 3.01, 3.21, 4.11, 5.46, 7.01, 7.16, 9.28, 11.18 P.M. Sundays.—2.46, 9.00, A.M., 12.25, 5.24, 6.01, 7.15, 9.28, 11.18 P.M.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.—From Kensington Depot, 6.55, 7.40, 8.40, 10.00, A. M., 2.10, 3.35, 4.35, 5.35, and 6.15, 7.20 P. M. Sundays 9.00, A. M., 2.15 P. M.

From Broad Street Station.—12.01 Night, 6.15, 6.50, 7.32, 8.30, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.01 Noon, 2.00, 3.25, 4.30, 5.00, 5.26, 6.00, 6.02, 6.35, 7.20, 8.00, and 8.45 P. M. Sundays.—12.01, night, 7.45, 8.30, and 8.15 2.00, 6.00, A.M., 6.30 and 8.00 P.M.

FOR TRENTON.—1.05, 7.28, 8.22, 9.16, 11.00, 11.44 A.M., 12.48, 3.01, 4.19, 5.17, 5.38, 6.27, 6.43, 7.29, 8.36, 9.31 P. M. Sundays.—12.51, 9.16, 9.49 A. M., 3.00, 7.00, 8.36 P. M.

FROM TRENTON.—2.25, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.29, 10.28 A.M., 12.30, 1.15, 2.48, 3.00, 3.50, 5.25, 6.47, 6.65, 9.05, P. M. Sundays.—12.01, 2.25, 5.00, 5.47, 9.05, 10.57 P.M.

FOR NEW YORK.—1.05, 7.28, 9.16, 11.44 A. M., 5.36, 6.43, 8.36 P. M. Sundays.—12.51, 9.16 A.M., and 7.00, 8.36 P. M.

FROM NEW YORK.—5.10, 7.15, 7.55, 8.25, 10.55, 11.05 A. M., 12.55, 3.15, 3.55, 4.55, 6.55, 11.65 P. M. Sundays.—3.55 A.M., 3.55, 6.55, 8.55, 11.55 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALREADY WE HAVE OUR Christmas Goods!

THOSE WHO BUY NOW WILL FIND A BETTER SELECTION, the CHOICEST GOODS, AND WILL AVOID THE CROWDS THAT ARE SURE TO COME THE LAST FEW DAYS.

Read this through that you may know

WHEN TO BUY,
WHAT TO BUY,
AND
WHERE TO BUY,

BOOKS.

We would first ask your attention to a beautiful line of

HOLIDAY GIFT BOOKS,

In choice Leather and Cloth Bindings. Also, an immense stock of

JUVENILE BOOKS

For the Young Folks.

And last but not least, a large line of

STANDARD POETS

AND

Miscellaneous Works

At 50 Cents per Volume. Formerly Sold at 75 Cents and $1:

The following lines of goods are also well represented, and will be sold at right prices.

Family Bibles,

Small Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Autograph, Photograph and Scrap Albums.

Ladies' Hand Bags,

Cigar Cases, Pocket Books and Card Cases, Celluloid Comb and Brush Sets, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, Dressing Cases, Jewel Cases, Card Receivers, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Thermometers,

FANCY BOX PAPER,

Gold Pens and Pencils, Inkstands, Paper Weights, Statuary, Blocks, Games, Puzzles, &c.

Pictures and Picture Frames.

In this department we have made every effort to present to our customers the finest and cheapest line of goods ever opened in Trenton.

Now is the time to buy

CHRISTMAS

AND

NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

In a short time all the choice cards will be gone, and you will have to take what is left. BUY NOW, you will never regret it, but whatever you do buy, of

BREARLEY & STOLL,

26 and 28 East State Street, TRENTON, N. J.

EVERY LADY

SHOULD SUBSCRIBE FOR

Strawbridge & Clothier's FASHION QUARTERLY.

EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS: Nearly one thousand engravings, illustrating the new things in every department of fashion.

EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS: Four pages of new music, in most cases original, either vocal or instrumental.

EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS: The prices of all kinds of Dry Goods, together with descriptions and engravings to show what they look like.

EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS: Valuable original articles, mostly illustrated, on subjects that treat of the adornment of the person, the beautifying of home, and the newest things in art needle work.

EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS: Instructions how the distant consumer can shop as satisfactorily and as economically as residents of the city.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER YEAR.
SPECIMEN COPIES, 15 CENTS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

Eighth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

Bristol Cemetery.

THE managers of this Cemetery have LAID OUT AND IMPROVED

About Seventeen Acres of Ground FOR BURIAL PURPOSES,

In a location that is believed to be the best that could be secured, as it is convenient, well drained, secure from encroachment, and the sub-soil a dry sand and gravel. A considerable number of lots have already been sold and interments have commenced. The prices have been fixed much lower than other places of interment in this vicinity and range from 20 cents a square foot for lots not situated directly on the avenues or other prominent parts, to 35 cents a square foot for the choicest lots in Section C—making the price for a lot 9 by 15 feet, $27 and $47.25, respectively. Lots may be obtained larger or smaller, various sizes being on the plan which will be furnished to those intending to purchase.

A commodious and secure Receiving Vault has been constructed for the use of lot owners.

Further information may be obtained of

H. PURSELL, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE.

A FINE LOT OF PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

Business Stands, large and small Dwellings. Prices all the way from $500 to $5,000. Terms easy. Come, take your choice between Spruce, Pine, Dorrance, Washington, Wood, Penn, Walnut, Radcliffe and Mill streets.

A. WEIR GILKESON, Attorney at Law, Next to Post Office, Bristol.

TRENTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT!

HOTTEL, THE HATTER,

CALLS SPECIAL ATTENTION TO AN ELEGANT STOCK OF

LYONS SILK UMBRELLAS,
And Silver-Headed Walking Sticks,
SEAL TURBANS,
FOR LADIES' AND GENTS.
SEAL GLOVES AND WRISTLETS,
BEAVER GLOVES AND COLLARS,
AND
LARGE STOCK OF WINTER CAPS.

GEO. W. HOTTEL,
33 E. State Street, Trenton, N. J.

UNDERWEAR.

Men's in all grades, from 35c. to $4.50 a piece. Ladies', white and red from 35c. to $2.50. Children's, white, red and grey, 15c. to $1.50.

GENTS' FINE NECK WEAR!

The Latest Styles in all the New Shades, Wide Stripes, Large Dots and Party Shades.

KNIT JACKETS!

Men's, Ladies' and Boys', in the following Shades: Black, Brown, Blue, Garnet, Green, Gray, Drab and Scarlet, from 75c. to $5.00.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS!

Men's and Boy's, Laundried and Unlaundried, in white and colored.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

Fur, Kid, Castor, Cloth, Wool, Buck, Sheep and Dog Skin, Lined and Unlined Rubber Coats from $2.00 to $6.00. Umbrellas from 50c. to $8.00.

A. W. LEE,
THE GENTS' FURNISHER,
14 N. Greene Street, Trenton, N. J.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

MORRIS MAY.
25 S. GREENE STREET,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE OPERA HOUSE,
TRENTON, N. J.

THE MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Genuine American Gold and Silver Watches,
AND EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO THE LINE OF
FIRST-CLASS JEWELRY,
AT PRICES LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE IN THIS CITY AND PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED
WITH THE MOST IMPROVED MACHINERY AT REASONABLE PRICES.
Every Article Sold or Repaired Warranted.

MORRIS MAY,
25 S. Greene Street, Trenton.

SINCLAIR, VANNEST & Co.,
39 East State Street,
TRENTON, N. J.

Fall and Winter Clothing!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IN THE CITY.

EVERYTHING WARRANTED.

Foreign and American Piece Goods for the
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.
The Best Assortment ever offered. A Stylish Fit Guaranteed.
PRICES AS LOW AS CAN BE OFFERED FOR GOOD WORK.

WE INVITE YOUR PATRONAGE.

H. H. GARWOOD,
No. 9 North Greene St.,
TRENTON,
POPULAR ONE PRICE
BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Special inducements offered this Fall and Winter.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.
NONE BUT THE BEST MAKE OF RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.

WILLIAM H. JACKSON, JR.,
MANUFACTURER AND PRINTER
OF
FLOUR SACKS,
Corner of Bridge and Union Streets,
TRENTON, N. J.

GUARANTEED TO BE THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

TRENTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HATTER DOBBINS AND FURRIER
15 E. STATE ST. TRENTON, N. J.

McGINLEY & CO.,
42 EAST STATE STREET.

Opening of Fall Novelties in Black and Colored Plushes, Black and Colored Silks, Velvets and Velveteens in all the new shades and colors.

Special Bargains this Fall and Winter in Black Silks, Black and Colored Brocades. All the new shades in Colored Silks, Lupins, Black Cashmeres and Brocades, Henrietta and Tamise Cloths, Courtauld Crapes.

OPENING OF NEW MILLINERY GOODS THIS WEEK.

The latest and most varied assortment of Hats, Bonnets, Ostrich Plumes, Tips, Breasts, Birds and Ribbons in all the new shades. A select stock of Trimmed Hats and Bonnets. Hats trimmed to order. Mourning orders receive special attention.

Just received the new shades in Ladies' Dress Flannels, Suiting Cloths, Cashmere and Fancy Dress Goods.

Now open the new styles of Ladies' and Children's Sacques, Dolmans and Ulsters. Ladies', Children's and Gent's Gossamers.

Housekeeping Goods—Special Bargains in Muslins, Towels, and Table Linen. Special Bargains in Blankets and Flannels.

Cloths for Men's and Boy's Suits. Immense stoks of Ladies' Flannels Skirts at

McGINLEY & CO'S,
42 East State Street, Trenton, N. J.

To Our Bucks County Friends.

THE PLACE TO GET
NOBBY CLOTHING
IN STYLE, FIT, GOODS AND FINISH,
IS AT
JOHN B. BRENNAN'S
ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 143 N. GREENE STREET,
TRENTON, N. J.

To the Public!

HAVING SECURED, REFITTED AND MADE AS CONVENIENT AS POSSIBLE, THE STORE
No. 12 North Greene Street, Trenton,
Formerly occupied by Mr. Kibsam, the Florist, I wish to call the attention of the public to a full line of
BOOTS, SHOES,
AND
RUBBER GOODS,
WHICH I HAVE SELECTED ESPECIALLY FOR THIS MARKET.
I shall make the
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT
AN ESPECIAL STUDY,
And I hope, by close attention to business, due courtesy and truthful representation, to merit a share of your patronage.
Yours respectfully,
JAMES McCAIN,
Late Station Master, Clinton Street Station.

F. S. KATZENBACH & CO.,
35 E. State Street,
TRENTON, N. J.,
Hardware, Heaters, Ranges,
MANTLES AND STOVES,
IRON AND WOOD PUMPS,
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,
GAS AND COAL OIL FIXTURES.

A. T. WILLIAMS,
139 Greene Street,
HAS THE LARGEST STOCK
OF
BOOTS and SHOES,
IN TRENTON.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
Ladies' and Gents' Fine Shoes
IN THE CITY.

MATHIAS MILLER. JOHN HARTMAN.
MILLER & HARTMAN,
FURNITURE DEALERS
AND
UPHOLSTERERS,
CORNER OF WARREN AND FRONT STS.,
TRENTON, N. J.

ALL FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER AND REPAIRED.
All orders promptly attended to.

WE CAN MAKE HOME HAPPY.

Though we may not change the cottage
For a mansion tall and grand,
Or exchange a little grass plat
For a boundless stretch of land—
Yet there's something brighter, nearer,
Than the wealth we'd thus command.

Though we have no means to purchase
Costly pictures, rich and rare;
Though we have no silken hangings
For the walls so cold and bare—
We can hang them o'er with garlands,
For flowers bloom everywhere.

We can always make home cheerful
If the right course we begin;
And their truest blessings win.
It will make the small room brighter
If we let the sunshine in.

When we gather round the fireside
When the evening hours are long,
We can blend our hearts and voices
In a happy, social song;
We can guide some erring brother,
Lead him from the path of wrong.

We may fill our home with music
And with sunshine brimming o'er,
If against all dark intruders
We will firmly shut the door—
Yet, should evil's shadows enter,
We must love each other more.

There are treasures for the lowly,
Which the grandest fail to find;
There's a chain of sweet affection
Binding friends of kindred mind.
We may reap the choicest blessings
From the poorest lot assigned.

THE ADVANTAGES OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The following are extracts from the messages of the Governors of Wyoming to the several Legislatures. They give the opinions of the Executives on the important subject of woman suffrage.

The following paragraph is taken from the message of Gov. J. A. Campbell to the Legislative Assembly of 1871:

There is upon our statute book "An act granting to the women of Wyoming Territory the right of suffrage and to hold office," which has now been in force two years. Under its liberal provisions women have voted in the Territory, served on juries, and held office. It is simple justice to say that the women entering, for the first time in the history of the country, upon these new and untried duties, have conducted themselves in every respect with as much tact, sound judgment, and good sense as a man. While it would be claiming more than the facts justify to say that this experiment, in a limited field, has demonstrated beyond a doubt the perfect fitness of woman, at all times and under all circumstances, for taking a part in the Government, it furnishes at least reasonable presumptive evidence in her favor, and she has a right to claim that, so long as none but good results are manifest, the law should remain unrepealed.

Gov. Campbell referred to the same subject in 1873 in the following language:

The experiment of granting to women a voice in the Government, which was inaugurated, for the first time in the history of our country, by the first Legislative Assembly of Wyoming, has now been tried for four years. I have heretofore taken occasion to express my views in regard to the wisdom and justice of this measure, and my conviction that its adoption has been attended only by good results. Two years more of observation of the practical working of the system have only served to deepen my conviction that what we, in this Territory, have done, has been well done, and that our system of impartial suffrage is an unqualified success.

In 1875 Gov. John W. Thayer's message commented on the question as follows:

Woman suffrage has now been in practical operation in our Territory for six years, and has, during the time, increased in popularity and in the confidence of the people. In my judgment its results have been beneficial, and its influence favorable to the best interests of the community. A right or privelege once granted is not easily surrendered. In this case it is difficult to perceive any good reason why it should be.

Gov. Hoyt's message of 1882 has the following:

"Woman suffrage, although resting on equity, supported by reason and confirmed by experience, has hitherto gained but partial acceptance as a principle of political philosophy. It commands more and more of public attention in many portions of our own land and in other countries whose political institutions look toward freedom of the people. But to-day the new Territory of Wyoming is the only spot on the earth where the political privileges of women are equal and identical with those of men. It was a bold and gallant stroke on the side of reason and of justice long delayed, that act of our first Legislative Assembly; and what wonder that the eyes of the world have been turned on Wyoming ever since.

"Elsewhere, objectors persist in calling this honorable statute of ours an experiment. We know it is not—that under it we have better laws, better officers, better institutions, better morals, and a higher social condition in general than could otherwise exist—that not one of the predicted evils, such as loss of native delicacy and disturbance of home relations, has followed in its train—that the great body of our women, and the best of them, have accepted the elective franchise as a precious boon and exercise it as a patriotic duty—in a word, that, after years of happy experience, woman suffrage is so thoroughly rooted and established in the minds and hearts of this people that among them all no voice is ever uplifted in protest against or in question of it. For these reasons, also, there rests on us the obligation to so guard and elevate the social order as to make of Wyoming an ever-brightening star for the guidance of the new grand movement in the interest of human freedom."—*Boomerang.*

Gov. Butler has introduced a new system of receiving visitors at the Massachusetts State House. His latest predecessors in the Executive office had all callers shown into a large room, where they sat in rows on benches, and the Governor passed rapidly along the lines, disposing of them as quickly as possible. It was thought that in this way each person could be made to see that the Governor's time was valuable, and would therefore excuse his brevity. But Butler has the knack of getting at the pith of a visitor's errand quickly and of shortening the interview without giving offence. Callers hand their cards to his messenger, and nearly everybody is shown in without much delay to the private office, where he can talk without other auditors.

"I shan't be gone long," remarked Juniper, as he left the house the other evening. "Not going anywhere in particular; only going out to take the air." "Be careful that you do not come in air-tight," was the injunction of Mrs. J., whose knowledge of Juniper's failing had not begotten confidence.—*Boston Transcript.*

HOW WOMEN ARE ESTEEMED.

Woman is a miracle of divine contradiction.—*Michelet.*

Of all things that man possesses, women alone take pleasure in being possessed.—*Malherbe.*

Woman is a problem; man's greatest study is to find her out.

Woman is most perfect when most womanly.—*Gladstone.*

Shakespeare has no heroes—he has only heroines.—*Ruskin.*

Woman among savages is a beast of burden; in Asia she is a piece of furniture; in Europe she is a spoiled child.—*Senac de Meinan.*

A handsome woman is a jewel; a good woman is a treasure.—*Saadi.*

If woman lost us Eden, such as she alone can restore it.—*Whittier.*

To a gentleman every woman is a lady in right of her sex.—*Bulwer.*

All that I am my mother made me.—*John Q. Adams.*

A woman changes oft; who trusts her is the softest of the soft.—*Francis I.*

What is woman? Only one of nature's agreeable blunders.—*Cowley.*

Handsome women without religion are like flowers without perfume.—*Heine.*

All woman are good—good for something, or good for nothing.—*Cervantes.*

Before promising a woman to love her only, one should have seen them all, or should see only her.—*A. Dupuy.*

Women love always; when earth slips from them they take refuge in heaven.

In wishing to extend her empire, woman destroys it.—*Cabanis.*

Earth has nothing more tender than a woman's heart, when it is the abode of pity.—*Luther.*

A HUSBAND AND A MULE.—Not long since Wakefield Starkey, of Austin, while crossing the track of the International and Great Northern Railroad on a valuable mule, was struck by a locomotive and killed. The mule was also hurled into eternity. Wakefield Starkey, although a perfect gentleman on the street, was a perfect tyrant of the deepest dye. Without any provocation whatever, he used to beat his wife and lock her up in the wardrobe; hence, when she heard of his death, it was not so much a case of heavy bereavement as it was of mitigated affection. As the engineer of the locomotive was clearly to blame for the accident, it was suggested to the widow that she bring a suit for damages. She resolved to do so, and called at the office of the railroad company. The proper official happened to be in. The widow had such a clear case against the company that it was deemed advisable to compromise the matter.

"Now, madam," said the official, after the widow had thrown back her veil and stated her business, "we are willing to do what is fair in this matter. There is really no occasion to go to law. It is a delicate subject to discuss, so I think, without going into the merits of it, I will tender you a check for $3,000, and you will sign a paper releasing the company from all further demands."

The widow started, and asked, "How much?"

"I am authorized to pay you $3,000."

"I accept it," she said, very much agitated. The check was handed over, the papers signed, and the widow walked out into the street in a bewildered frame of mind. As she cashed the check she said to herself confidentially: "I didn't expect to get more than $50. I reckon that railroad fellow didn't know how old that mule was."

There is a town in Iowa which has a population of 1,300, and twelve distinct and separate church organizations which a local paper says are not busy converting outsiders but in trying to kill off each other. Life is made miserable to the unfortunate stranger who comes to that town. He is pounced upon by the emissaries of these organizations, and if he should be weak enough to yield to the blandishments of one, he is promptly ostracized by all the others. The aforesaid local paper seriously states that the business of the town is very much injured by this state of affairs. It would seem that if there was more religion and a little less church, it would be better all around.

This was a club dialogue and its sequel: Q. "What are you smoking?" A. "An imported Havana." Q. "How much does it cost?" A. "A quarter." Q. "How many do you smoke a day?" "A. "Half a dozen." Q. "How long have you smoked?" A. "Thirty years." Advice: "My friend, with that amount of money you could have bought a house on Fifth avenue." The parties quitted the Brunswick and strolled up town. As they came near the Windsor, the smoker asked: Q. "You never smoke?" A. "Never." Sarcastic reply: "Then point out your house."—*Music and Drama.*

The marriage of Virginia Cameron, daughter of Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, to Lieut. Alexander Rogers, U. S. A., took place January 11th, at the residence of the bride's father, Washington. The reception was attended by President Arthur, nearly all the members of the Cabinet, with their wives and daughters, a large number of representatives of the United States Supreme Court, Senate and House of Representatives, General and Mrs. Grant, Wm. M. Evarts, Gen. Sherman and a brilliant concourse of other gentlemen and ladies prominent in Washington society.

A little five-year-old fellow came up to his mother the other morning, and with great eagerness said, "Mother, I saw something run across the kitchen floor this morning, and it hadn't any legs, either; what do you suppose it was?" The lady's curiosity was excited at the apparent strangeness of the supposed animal, and, not knowing what else to say, she said she supposed it was a worm, or something of that sort, she did not know what. Having for some time enjoyed his mother's inability to solve the problem, he said, "It was some water."

A marriage ceremony came to an abrupt and ludicrous termination the other day in Atlanta, Ga. A prominent clergyman, of that city, having consented to unite a colored couple, had just asked the solemn question, "Wilt thou take this woman? etc.," when an old flame of the bridegroom poked her head into the room and said: "Henry, I jess dar you to say yes." Henry sank into the nearest chair without a word, and the company thoughtfully withdrew.

It would appear from a recent Washington letter to the Pittsburgh *Despatch* that a marked change has come over Washington society since the memorable and commendable days of Mrs. Hayes at the White House. The correspondent says: "Overeating and overdrinking at receptions and parties are among the most common forms of ill-breeding, and the way in which some 'swell' people gorge themselves at the supper table would make a cannibal blush." Among the illustrations cited the writer mentions a recent instance of one of these society "swells" who while obeying the request of a young lady whose escort he was for "another ice and some more wine-jelly," himself "went over to the side-board and swallowed in succession six glasses of wine which had been poured out for somebody else!" It was a noteworthy fact that so potent was the restraining influence of Mrs. Hayes, as the wife of the of the President of the United States, not only did society leaders in Washington in many instances omit wine altogether from their entertainments, or greatly limit its quantity, but the liquor dealers themselves complained of a marked falling off in their sales. With the return of wines, and the introduction of New York club life to the White House, the disgraceful social customs chronicled in the letter from which we quote again become conspicuous in the nation's capital.—*National Temperance Advocate.*

Dr. Prime in a recent letter to the New York *Observer* describes the incidents that occurred in a village barroom during an hour that he was compelled to spend there, and comments as follows:

"And such a mill is run in every village, near every railway station, in the midst of Christian churches and school houses and intelligent citizens, in a State where laws are made and executed for the protection of the people! And in each of the these mills is hung up in full view a license from the State, by which it is made the right of a woman to deal out this ruinous stuff. The State allows it. takes pay for allowing it, itself sells the authority by which the citizen is authorized to poison his neighbors and fill the community with vice, poverty, and misery. It is wrong to license such a traffic. It is not only right, but it is also expedient and a duty, to forbid it. It is the highest absurdity for a government of the people, existing for the good of the people, to enact laws by which ten thousand men in New York may be licensed to traffic in that which makes it necessary also for the same government to support prisons and poorhouses, hospitals and asylums, at a cost of uncounted millions of dollars raised by taxing the same people. And this is self-government!

The Philadelphia *Friends' Review*, referring to the subject of liquor revenue, says:

"So long as the nation is not ready to prohibit the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors as beverages, many of the friends of temperance may agree with the President in placing upon them the burden of internal revenue, and thus in some degree limiting their consumption. But the nation must more and more revolt from the thought that its revenue, intended to be expended for so many useful puposes, is drawn from a legal permission to traffic in that which so largely endangers the present and eternal well-being of its citizens. The time will come when people will be surprised at this exhibition of folly, as we are now that churches should have owned slaves, or have provided that their poor should be supplied with alcoholic liquors at time of harvest."

THE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE.—Commenting on the constitutional amendment method of dealing with the liquor traffic, the Monmouth, N. J., *Inquirer* says:

"The advisability of submitting the temperance question to a vote of the people in the form of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors is becoming steadily more apparent as the only corrective measure of the evils under which the people now complain because of intemperence. Advocates of this course are appearing in unlooked for quarters, and men professing to be in the forefront of advanced thinkers and interested for the public good are taking strong grounds favorable to this kind of legislation. It is right, and because it is right no one ought to interpose any objections."

The Syracuse *Standard* in a recent editorial says:

"The three States, Iowa, Maine, and Kansas, in which there is the least illiteracy, are the three States that have constitutionally banished the whiskey traffic. One thing at least is certain, the States that have the most whiskey have the fewest spelling schools."

An exchange prints the following perplexing inquiry:

"'If you would be truly happy, my dear, said one New York lady to another, 'you will have neither eyes nor ears when your husband comes home late from the club.' 'Yes, I know,' answered the other wearily, 'but what am I to do with my nose?'"

The emphatic verdict of science against alcohol found influential utterance recently in a lecture given in Boston by the distinguished London physician and scientist, Dr. William B. Carpenter, on "The Alcohol Habit." The meeting was presided over by Governor Long, and the large audience included many prominent citizens and well-known representatives of the temperance reform. Dr. Carpenter, who has since returned to England, arraigned alcohol, in the name of science, as a poison, often slow in its action, but not the less certain to be attended with injurious results to all who, in health, tamper with it.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* of the 11th ult., prints the following:

"Hon. William M. Evarts visited President Arthur at the White House last Friday, and his very first remark was:

"'There has been a great change here since Mr. Hayes left.'

"'Ah!' returned the President, 'I suppose that, coming right out of the fresh air, you notice it more readily. My secretary, Mr. Phillips, has been mixing a little hot rum, spiced.'"

The great storms are associated in Europe with the deaths of heroes. That about the time of Cromwell's death was long remembered, and it was a common remark among country people when Wellington died: "Oh, the rain won't give in until the Duke is buried." In France the deaths of Chanzy and Gambetta have occurred at a time of storm and devastating floods, which will serve to strengthen the superstition.

Mrs. Wm. J. Florence says that the character of *Mrs. Gen. Gilflory*, the loud and vulgar American woman abroad, in the play of "The Mighty Dollar," is copied from a living model—a tourist whom the actress met in Paris. Her husband witnessed the first performance, and instantly recognized the likeness.

What wondrous inconsistencies
A woman's acts disclose;
She bites the hand that would caress
And kisses gives for blows.

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THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 18, 1883.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

THE GAZETTE will be pleased to receive at all times communications upon current topics. Anonymous communications however cannot be noticed. In all cases the writer's name is required, (not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith.

—Step down Boss Cameron and make room for Boss Cassidy.

—Reformer Cassidy is now at the helm of the ship of State.

—William T. Frye has been elected United States Senator from Maine.

—The President has signed the civil service reform bill, and it is, thus, a law. We will now be able to see what it will do in practical operation.

—Philadelphia has two Controllers. One Governor Pattison appointed, the other City Councils selected. Which is the legal one is yet to be determined.

—On the joint ballot in the Illinois Legislature yesterday, Governor Cullom was elected United States Senator to succeed David Davis, he receiving 107 votes and Palmer 95. The only person not voting was Mr. Adams, of Cook county.

—Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, was six votes nearer a re-election last night than he was the night before, and now lacks but eight votes of being made United States Senator for another term. His supporters are more hopeful.

—There are rumors once more current as to the Senatorship from this State. Senator Cameron is said to have announced his purpose not to be a candidate ate the expiration of his present term, and Mr. Quay is to be chairman of the State Committe next time.

—In the Connecticut Legislature yesterday, bills were introduced to allow women to vote on school matters; to compel hotel keepers to provide ropes in rooms for escape from fires; and that ballots should be on white cardboard provided by the State, and that nothing shall be printed on either side except the names of the candidates.

—The Philadelphia *Times* 1883 almanac is a good one. It tells all about the population, gives the figures showing how Pattison was elected and a great deal of other useful information. It came to hand the same day Governor Pattison was inaugurated, and is embellished with a crimsoned colored cover, the gory significence of which is palpable.

—It is stated that of the yearly importation of tea, which amounts to 80,000,000 pounds, twenty per cent. is of too inferior a quality for healthy consumption. This large importation of adulterated goods is owing in part to the fact that England absolutely prohibits the importation of any but pure teas, and in consequence a market has to be found elsewhere for the dregs of the trade. They come to our shores and are sold and drank by the people. In response to a petition presented to Congress a bill has been prepared, and is now on the House calendar, making it unlawful to import or bring into the United States any adulterated tea.

—The New York *Tribune*, which did what it could to demoralize the Republican party of Pennsylvania and aid in the election of Pattison for Governor, can now see what it could not get within the limit of its horizon before the election. It says, "Governor Pattison has demonstrated at the very outset of his administration the impossibility of being a Reformer and a Democrat at the same time." The great trouble with the *Tribune* is that in its herculean efforts to bring about Reform it is blind to the good in the Republican party, while it gives full credence to the fair promises of its opponents, made only to be broken.

—The old adage about the certainty of breeding political corruption by keeping one party continuously in power is not carried out by the experience of Kansas. The Republicans have had possession of the State Government for twenty-two years, and yet the first Democratic Governor can find no irregularities out of which to manufacture party capital. There is over $600,000 in the treasury, the taxes for last year have not been spent and the State debt is so small that a tax of four-tenths of a mill on the dollar meets the interest. The permanent school fund is growing and the income from it meets all the expenses for school purposes. Governor Glick had nothing to find fault with and so had to content himself with growling about the prohibitory amendment.

—The publishers of the GAZETTE seem to be enforcing their rule of payment in advance, or else to stop the paper. This may be business, but we imagine the number of papers printed will gradually keep getting less.—*Delaware Valley Advance.*

The *Advance* seems not to appreciate the fact that the subscription list of the GAZETTE embraces the better element of the community. That its readers are largely of those who are intelligent, respected and self-respecting. Being intelligent, they naturally want the GAZETTE, and being self-respecting, do not want it without paying for it. The *Advance* need give itself no anxiety for the decreased circulation of the GAZETTE. Yet it did have upon its list the names of a few of that class, who try to live upon their neighbors, and will read any paper they can get without paying for it. It is these, and these alone, that the GAZETTE will loose by its change of policy, and it was to cut them off that the change was made, in order to give its legitimate readers the best paper in the county for the least money.

THE LEADING QUESTION.

There can be no doubt that the most potent influence in American politics today is the liquor interest.

From the National Congress and State Legislatures down to the local courts and petty county offices, all are suborned by it. Having grown to be a vast monetary interest, involving a great amount of property and enormous annual profits, no effort or cost is spared to secure its protection and immunity from interference by the growth of higher civilization.

Not only are legislative bodies controlled, but political parties and conventions are made to feel that success depends upon their subservency to the bloated, arrogant and imperious despot.

So well have our pusillanimous and suppliant politicians learned this lesson, that all other interests an made subordinate to the demands of the liquor organization. But there is another lesson to be learned That there is within this people a quiet manhood and self respect, a love of right and a sense of honesty and honor, that may for a time apparently lie dormant, but which never fails to assert itself in the honor of actual danger, and then woe be unto those who stand in its way.

The lesson for the Republican party today is that the people mean that the time has come when the curse and blight of the rum traffic, the one great crime of the nation, shall be eradicated from the land. The movement is simultaneous throughout the country. In every State in the Union there is an organized effort and unanimity of action such as never existed upon any other question. Even the churches have aroused from their usual apathy, and are making earnest effort in this direction. Three States have adopted constitutional prohibition, many others are moving toward it. In Tennessee the Four Mile Law prohibits any liquor sold within four miles of any chartered school, and so many schools are procuring charters as to make a large part of the State prohibitory. In almost every Southern State from Maryland to Texas, several counties have procured special prohibitory legislation. North and South Carolina and Georgia would undoubtedly have joined the line of prohibitory States before this, except that the State Republican organizations openly and officially allied themselves to the liquor interest, and appealed to the lowest instincts of the ignorant negroes to prevent it.

The people mean prohibition, and they will have it. Unless the Republican party accepts the issue, and enters heartily into the work of procuring it, the people will repudiate the Republican party. This is the work to be done, and there is no room for a party that will not do it. It is true the tariff question is of vital importance, but it does not come home to the great mass of people as does the other. They are able to see in their lives, and in their homes and families the wretchedness and misery growing directly out of the one. The other is further removed, and to them largely theoretical. The practical habit of their lives teaches them to grapple with the evil nearest at hand. The other will be allowed to wait till this is disposed of. This is the verdict of the people, and it will be enforced. J. P.

SOMETHING NEW ABOUT SIBERIA.—Some new ideas of Siberia were developed in a lecture by Mr. George Kennan, in New York, the other evening. He said that if the United States and every other country in Europe except Russia were put into Siberia there would still remain 1,000,000 square miles uncovered, and that a broad belt of land extending from the southern part of Siberia to what was known as the Central Forest was one of the most fertile and genial places in the Russian Empire. The life of the exiles is by no means so bad as imagined. Good homes and farming utensils are provided, and there are no exiles in the very cold parts of the country. The only ones who work in mines are such as would either be hung or imprisoned in other countries. Most of the political prisoners are sent to Tomsk and Omsk, the former a rich town of 20,000 inhabitants, with a public library, a boys' military school and a ladies seminary. The exiles acquire property and live handsomely.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has, upon the recommendation of Superintendent Snowden, of the Philadelphia Mint, approved a change in the diameter, devices and descriptions of the five cent nickel coin. The new piece is slightly larger than the old. On the obverse is a head of Liberty with the word liberty on the tiara and surrounded by thirteen stars, except at the bottom, where the date appears. The reverse contains in the centre the numeral V., around which runs a wreath of cotton, wheat and corn, and the wreath is surrounded by the inscriptions, "United States of America," and, in smaller letter, "E pluribus unum."

—For Thursday, February 15, weather prophets may predict violent squalls in London. On that day Mr. Bradlaugh, having done with violence in the lobby, proposes to make a demonstration in force in Hyde Park. He will bring, he says, 20,000 or 30,000 followers from the provinces, and tells his London admirers that they must raise in the metropolis at least ten times as many more, "for it must be a real meeting. He intends no longer to endure the "bitter shame" of being separated from the rest of the House of Commons by a mahogany railing.

—There is more railroad track to the square mile in Massachusetts and New Jersey than in any other States in the Union. Ohio is ahead of our own State in this respect, and Pennsylvania has more track to the square mile than New York. This being the fact, it is less surprising that New York has built more railroad during the past year than any other State East of the Mississippi, and more than all the other States except two. Illinois still remains the State with the largest mileage.—*Philadelphia Press.*

PATTISON'S INAUGURATION.

A few moments before noon on Tuesday Governor-elect Pattison, accompanied by Governor Hoyt and the joint Legislative Committee, walked from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol, where the members of the Legislature had already gathered. The oath of office was administered to the Governor-elect by Justice Trunkey and the Governor delivered his inaugural address. The people demand, said he, the abolition of needless offices: the fixing of official compensation at sums commensurate with the service rendered by salaries definitely ascertained; rigid accountability in the expenditure of public moneys: a public performance of official trusts, and the raising of the efficiency of the civil service by making fitness and integrity alone the tests for appointment. The people demand strict economy in the expenditure of their moneys, a simple and business-like conduct of the affairs of Government; and a repeal of all laws creating avenues for the needless spending of public funds at the discretion of the officials. The people demand that the burdens as well as the benefits of government shall be distributed with fairness, justness and impartiality. They demand uniformity and simplicity in taxation, and its distribution in such a manner as that, while all shall bear their just share of the common burdens, those shall contribute most who receive most, and those suffer least who can bear least. . . "I shall urge upon the General Assembly," continued the Governor, "the passage of legislation necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of the Constitution of the State: Some of the sections of the Constitution from which most good was expected, and most could be secured, have as yet yielded no measure of benefit, or left any visible effect. This is particularly true of Article XVII of that instrument regulating railroad and canal companies. By tacit consent, a construction of that article has been acquiesced in by which the great corporate bodies of the State have escaped its limitations and been exempted from its provisions. They have violated it constantly, defiantly and flagrantly. The people are entitled to have at least a fair trial made of their ability to bring the vast corporations they have created and fostered under their just regulation and control. . . Competing telegraph companies have consolidated in open violation of the law, and to the public detriment. Citizens of the Commonwealth have recently invoked the interposition of the State authorities to prevent the continuance of this flagrant wrong. It is to be hoped the proceedings thus inaugurated will result in the vindication of the Constitution and establish the adequacy of its powers. Corporate lawlessness must be made as amenable to punishment as personal lawlessness."

At the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies, Lieutenant Governor-elect Chauncey F. Black took the oath of office in the Senate chamber and delivered an address relating to his duties as presiding office of the Senate.

Governor Pattison sent to the Senate in the afternoon the following nominations: W. S. Stenger, of Franklin, as Secretary of the Commonwealth; Lewis C. Cassidy, of Philadelphia, as Adjutant General, and S. Davis Page, as Controller of Philadelphia.

The nominations of Stenger and Guthrie were confirmed without opposition. In the case of Cassidy, Senator Kennedy, of Philadelphia, made a vigorous speech against confirmation. The nomination was confirmed, Mr. Kennedy voting "No." The nomination of S. Davis Page for Controller was referred to the Judiciary General Committee. Senator Stewart made the motion, which was seconded by Senator Wallace.

—Hon. William Clark, for twenty years a resident in Italy and for twelve United States consul, is interested with others in the establishment of a Protestant college for women in Florence. The institution is designed for the education of Italians girls who desire to follow the American system of higher education and of American girls who go to Florence to study the languages, music, and art. Mr. Clark has already received some contributions and contemplates a tour through the West and South to solicit further gifts. The college will be opened in May. The Italian women are said to be eager for the event.

—The Fitz John Porter relief bill passed the Senate, last Thursday, by a vote of 33 to 27. It authorizes the President to appoint, with the consent of the Senate, the object of the Senate's charity to the position of colonel in the army, that being the rank he held when he was dismissed in disgrace years ago; but he shall receive no arrears of pay whatever.

—Simon Cameron is missed in Washington now. His pithy sayings and his amusing freedom of language in regard to the big-wigs were very entertaining. When he was asked, at the time of the last time of the last census, his trade, profession, calling, etc., the old gentleman boldly announced himself as a printer.

—Matthew Frank Whittier, aged about seventy years, only brother of John G. Whittier, the poet, died in East Boston recently. He had been clerk in the Boston Custom house, and was the author of the famous "Ethan Spike Letter."

—The Melville case is ended. Judge Clayton orders that the eldest daughter is to be placed at school under her father's charge but where her mother can have access to her, and that the two youngest remain under the mother's care.

—The forty-one members of the California Senate are reported to be worth, all told, 20,000,000.

☞There is something soft and tender in the fall of a single snowflake, but it always reminds us to look after out bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup—our old stand-by in the days of Coughs and Colds—for we have always found it reliable.

PATTISON'S SUICIDE.

THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES' OPINION.

After five and twenty years of defeat, one brief half day of Democratic power in Pennsylvania has given us a triple suicide to dedicate the highest sanctuary it has entered for a full quarter of a century. Robert E. Pattison was yesterday inaugurated as the first Democratic Governor of the State since the earliest throes of rebellion. His election was in no degree an accident. He was not the choice of a majority of the people as expressed by the ballot, but scores of thousands who did not vote for him, were more than content to have him triumph. He was nominated, and accepted by the better citizens of all parties as a tried apostle of Reform; one who would discard the jobber of every faith in the exercise of power; who would summon the highest integrity and capacity in the organization of his administration; who would, as he had repeatedly declared, be guided by the faith that public offices are not private property, to be distributed to gratify private friendships, or repay party obligations, and who would lay the broadest and surest foundations of honest government by the selection of his responsible advisers from the purest, ablest and most trusted men of the Commonwealth.

The nomination of Lewis C. Cassidy to the responsible office of Attorney General is the response Governor Pattison has made to the faith reposed in his administration of the highest authority of the State. While it has been freely proclaimed that Mr. Cassidy would be the chief member of the new Cabinet, and thereby confessedly the guiding spirit of the government, there has been abiding hope to the last among the people, that so suicidal an act, involving the political suicide of an Executive, of an Attorney General who proclaims his Senatorial candidacy, and of every hope of Democratic triumphs in the near future, would not be consummated. In sorrow, not in anger, protest and admonition came up from every part of the State, and the feeble commendation that was heard in Democratic circles, came mainly or wholly from those who had vindictively hated and opposed Governor Pattison because they feared he would be just, while the suspicious gifts of the overthrown Republican Bosses brought the only hearty applaudits to crown his new Attorney General. The acceptance of the undenied report of Mr. Cassidy's appointment, as the Democratic leader who is to gather up the shattered Cameron crown, cost the friends of Reform a grave defeat in the organization of the Senate, and dealt the first effective blow against the complete supremacy of honest government in Pennsylvania.

No one knows better than does Governor Pattison, that this journal can have no personal disappointments in his use or abuse of power. It has no friends to reward; no enemies to punish; no duty but the duty it owes to its own consistency and to the intelligency, integrity and patriotism of its many readers. It can have no personal warfare with Mr. Cassidy; it has no reason to hinder his advancement when it can be attained in the logical fitness of events; but when he is called to the most responsible position under an administration that can be nothing if not faithful to Reform, and that can deserve no trust if not manned at every outpost and inner citadel with tested integrity and fitness, this journal would be faithless to Pattison as Pattison is faithless to Pattison, if it failed to inflict the faithful wounds of a well tested and never exacting friendship. The appointment of Cassidy was the one weapon of the machine leaders during the late contest that made Reform lines falter time and again and called for the stoutest denial from every supporter of Mr. Pattison. Mr. Cassidy fully appreciated the peril of the situation and gave the assurance himself, so that none misunderstood it, that he would not be called to the leadership of the new administration. Nor can Governor Pattison be insensible of the fact that he was publicly pledged in like manner, when he appeared before the people, by public speakers who gave the assurance essential to his safety, not only in his presence, but universally accepted as given with his approval, and broadly affirmed by his distinct declarations quoted elsewhere in these columns.

To assume that Governor Pattison has been deliberately faithless to the Reform record and pledges which made his election possible, would be unjust to the new Executive; but that he has erred, and fatally erred for the success of his rule there can be no reasonable question. None suppose for a moment that he chose Mr. Cassidy as a representative of Reform. To impute such a motive would be to impute his common sense. He doubtless conferred the honor upon his old preceptor and friend in obedience to the dictates of the gratitude that is always a virtue in the discharge of personal duties, but seldom a virtue, and often a crime, as Mr. Pattison has well taught in his public deliverances, when grave public trusts are required to requite its obligations. Nor does the baleful influence of the appointment of Mr. Cassidy end with the offensive inconsistency of Pattison's action with Pattison's promise. It will be accepted with profound humiliation by an overwhelming majority of Mr. Pattison's supporters, as a confession of the truth of the most effective assaults made against him in the campaign, that Lewis C. Cassidy is to be the master and Robert E. Pattison the man, in the administration of Democratic power. It was due to Governor Pattison, to his self-respect, as well as due to the people who believed in him, that he should have made a Cabinet conspicuously free from personal domination and pre-eminent for the honesty and fitness of its members. However honestly intended, the advent of Mr. Cassidy to the Attorney Generalship fixes Governor Pattison as secondary in his own authority, and his term will be too short to retrieve himself. And as if Cassidy was most willing to multiply the misfortunes of his chief, he proclaims himself a candidate for the Senate and accepts the Attorney Generalship avowedly to aid his promotion to the higher office. Had Mr. Cassidy every fitness for the Attorney Generalship, alike in character and ability, his avowal for his candidacy of the Senate would have made any considerate Governor strike his name from the list of Cabinet possibilities.

That Mr. Cassidy is a man of eminent legal attainments and surpassed by few in the intellectual qualities needed in the office of Attorney General none will deny; but his very distinction as a lawyer makes his unfitness as a leader of a Reform administration come out in sharpest contrast. He is not a friend of Reform. Neither in taste, education or practice has he inclined to the honest government that must be the jewel of the Pattison administration if it is not to be a monumental failure. With abilities capable of mastering the most distinguished and beneficent leadership, he has preferred the spoils of the Pilgrim band of political confederates of both parties, and thrown himself into the scale even against his party, to defeat the heroic efforts made for better government. Nor was he gained to the cause of honest authority or of party safety, when Democracy won its first great battle and opportunity in this city in 1876. It required only common honesty and fidelity then to have made Democracy respected and potential in Philadelphia, but Mr. Cassidy seized the crown and Democratic victory was turned to Democratic disgrace and disaster. A Democratic defeat by thirty thousand was the verdict of the people, upon Mr. Cassidy's last record of Democratic power, and the election of a Democratic Sheriff in this city has been thereby classed as outside the possibilities of the next decade. That he may honestly mean to save rather than to destroy the new administration is reasonable to assume; but the most faithful devotion to his task cannot regain the shattered trust of the people. They looked to Governor Pattison to honor Reform with his highest commissions, not to make his administration a doubtful reformatory school for overthrown spoilsmen; and they will be slow to renew the faith thus rudely and wontonly destroyed. Viewed from every just and honest standpoint, the appointment of Mr. Cassidy was a suicidal blunder—a blunder worse than a crime.

—One of the two kegs, containing $50,000 in gold coin, shipped from the Sub-Treasury at New York by Wells, Fargo & Co., to the American fleet on the Pacific, which were received at Panama on the 29th ult., and placed in the Railroad Company's vault. On the 1st inst., it was discovered upon opening the vault that one keg was missing. No locks had been broken, either of the doors of the freight house in which the vault is situated or of the vault itself. Evidence was found that the keg had been opened in the freight house. Several arrests have been made.

—Governor Butler's message is said to be in great demand, requests for copies coming from Congressmen, Senators, judges and other officials all over the land.

An Incident in Virginia.

Our old friend, Mr. William Claughton, of Heathsville, sheriff of Northumberland county, Va., says: "We have many good medicines in our parts, but nothing which equals St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Remedy. My family keep the Oil in the house at all times and use it for almost everything that a medicine can be used for. They claim that it is unequaled for rheumatism and all bodily pains.—*Tappahannock (Va.,) Tide Water Index.*

McCULLOUGH ON AND OFF THE STAGE.

The Boston *Herald's* New York correspondent gives expression to his views of John McCullough contrasted as a common mortal and as he appears clad in the habiliments of ancient Rome. He says:

It hurts the ancient Roman father to show him as a modern Irishman. But John McCullough did it himself, one day, before a theatre full of people. He was announced to play in a benefit entertainment. His contribution proved to be a recitation. He came out in every day dress and told us in the familiar doggerel, of the boy who was caught as a stowaway on shipboard, threatened with punishment by the mate, and, finally, tearfully forgiven, because he was an able sniveller. Up to that time, I thought I had endured the extreme suffering from reciters by hearing "The Bells" intoned with imitations of chimes, alarm and other clangor, but the descent of my favorite tragedian from the eminence of tragic blank verse to the valley of colloquial rhyme was far more shocking. Yesterday morning I saw McCullough at the Sturtevant House, and, by means of his previous revelation of his personality, I was enabled to recognize him. He might walk Broadway from end to end without being identified by any stranger who had admired him on the stage. His silk hat was of the newest fashion, his double-breasted, split-skirted overcoat fitted him precisely, and his trousers were not even poked out at the knees. He was well dressed, though not foppishly, and there were about him none of the usual signs of the showman, except the absence of whiskers. But all of the statuesque Roman was gone. The close-curled wig, making an ideal head, and given place to straight black hair. His stature had lost two inches by the transfer from the elevated stage to the level of the observer. The weight and dignity of Virginius had become the stolidity of a good enough looking man from the north of Ireland. The crook of the strong right arm, over which the white drapery of the centurion falls impressively, was caused by lifting a tumbler from the bar. There was plain soda in the glass, however, for John has sworn off. Not that he was becoming a drunkard, and had taken to total abstinence from fright, for no such thing is true; but he believes that abstemiousness is a good thing for a hard working actor. He was talking about the illness of Charles R. Thorne Jr., and his collapse after playing in "The Corsican Brothers" two nights at Booth's Theatre. A rumor that Thorn's troubles were bibulous was mentioned.

"That is a libel," said the actor emphatically, "he is very ill," and has been so for months. Anybody can see that he has lost 50 or 60 pounds. I am told that he is a hopeless case that he is not likely ever to act again. Too bad! He had a brilliant prospect in melodrama."

I went to Brooklyn to see McCullough act his best, and that, I maintain, is as Virginius. If a better performance can be given of this character I am greatly mistaken. His dignity without strain; his quiet force without tameness; his picturesqueness without staginess; his tenderness without mawkishness are qualities that combine to make a perfect piece of acting.

I have never seen an audience more completely spellbound than that which crowded Haverly's Theatre, and shuddered when the knife of Virginius saved Virginia with a stab from the lust of the tyrant. Is there another murder done in any drama that so commands the sympathetic approval of those who are shocked by it? And the ensuing scene of Virginius' insanity saved the play from an anti-climax by its awfulness. The sweet and pitiful figure of the daughter was gone from the story, and what saved all the interest from departing with her? Nothing else than McCullough's madness. He did it without noise, rant or contortions. He was to the audience a maniac the instant that the curtain disclosed him in prison, and before he stirred or spoke. The fixed stare on vacancy, the posture of physical carelessness, the visage curiously mingling acute mental suffering and lack of discernment—these told so much that his plight was seen and comprehended before hearing about it. I had never known that a derangement of the mind took the natural curl out of a man's hair. Perhaps McCullough has a scientific theory that a disease of the brain has a straightening effect through the hairsute roots; or a toilet, one that Virginius, along with a palpable disuse of the razor, neglected a usual custom of putting up his hair in papers over night. The fact was that his front locks, before so tightly curled, were now disordered in an unbending hang. I suppose I was the only person in the audience who went back of the effect for the cause or wondered why the villain Appius Claudius allowed his burly self to be throttled to death without a resistent struggle. It was justly retributive and it looked well.

—A well known place of physical refreshment in Concord, N. H., is presided over by John Adams, a man of such tender sensibilities that when, the other night, just as he was shutting up shop, he discovered a half frozen owl on the doorstep, he took the bird in and made it comfortable. When he retired for the night he left the owl perched upon the safe, to which one of its legs was fastened by a stout cord, and blinking with extreme gratitude and devotion. As soon as he had gone the owl bit the cord in two, devoured every fragment of food on a well stocked lunch counter, sampled every kind of liquor in the saloon, broke all the bottles and decanters within reach, and in the morning when the doors were opened was standing solemnly behind the bar ready for business.

Skinny Men.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1.

☞Dr. Benson's Skin Cure consists of internal and external treatment at the same time, and it makes the skin white soft and smooth; unrivalled for hair and scalp. Contains no poisenous drugs. $1, at druggists.

—At Williamstown, Massachusetts, a respectable farmer, named Donahue, has personally applied to the authorities for his committal to a lunatic asylum "on account of an irresistible desire to kill some one." Some years ago Donahue received a blow on the head, from the effects of which he has never recovered.

☞Now is the time to treat Catarrh of long standing. Ely's Cream Balm reaches old and obstinate cases, where all other remedies fail. Do not neglect procuring a bottle, as in it lies the relief you seek. Price 50 cents.

Apply into nostrils with little finger.

A gentleman from Orwell, Pa., called my attention to Elys' Cream Balm as a remedy for Catarrh, Hay Fever, &c. He was so earnest in asserting it to be a positive cure, (himself having been cured by it) that I purchased a stock. The Balm has already effected a number of cures. P. F. Hyatt, M. D., Bordentown, N. J.

For several years I have been troubled with Catarrh; have tried many remedies, Elys' Cream Balm has proved to be the article desired. I believe it is the only cure. L. B. Coburn, Towanda, Pa.

—Captain P. H. Colomb, of the English navy, an authority, says that steam and big guns have made accurate shooting so difficult that an ironclad would have to make fifty shots at close range before it could hit its antagonist once.

Words are not Sufficient.

89 Lafayette St., Brooklyn, N. Y., July 16, 1879.

H. H. Warner & Co.: *Sirs*—I can find no words sufficient to express my gratitude for having been rescued from the horrors of Bright's Disease by your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

JOHN CALDWELL.

—Joseph Jefferson is credited with saying that although the late lamented Duchess of Gainsborough's hat may form a fine background to a lovely face, it is a bad foreground to a comedy.

ON THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above.—N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO. (Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Music Boxes.

Closing Out Sale

AT HALF the REGULAR PRICE.

This being our last sale in this city for some years, we desire to sell out the entire stock before closing our Salesrooms for the season. To this end we quote the lowest possible prices, with only small advance over cost of manufacturing, to cover expenses.

Only finest quality High Class Music Boxes, specially made for our retail trade, including many new styles, with latest improvements, and of the greatest durability; far superior to the ordinary Music Boxes generally sold in this country. The tone of these Boxes is very powerful and at the same time remarkably sweet. Musical Boxes with Bells, Drums, Castagnets, Celestial Voices, Harp-Zither, Piccolo, Tremolo, Mandoline, Forte-Piano, and Sublime-Harmonie, &c., with two and three main springs, running twice and three times the length of ordinary Music Boxes by one winding.

Large stock of small Music Boxes, also, Albums, Cigar Pockets, Decanters, &c., with concealed music.

Immense Display! Newest Selection!

No home should be without one of these beautiful Instruments.

This is an opportunity seldom offered. Price list on application.

C. GAUTSCHI & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF MUSICAL BOXES,

Ste. Croix, Switzerland.

SALESROOMS, 1015 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Winding Up the Clock,

When the Weary Wheels were Almost Still, A Lucky Accident Reveals the Lost Key.

"How long did you say you had it?"

"Twenty-five years."

"What! a bad cough, with occasional attacks of hemorrhage, for twenty-five years? Why, man, it's a mercy that there's a dozen pounds left of you."

Abraham Orner, of Highspire, Dauphin county, Pa., stuck to his statement, and when the exclamations of wonder ceased, he added:

"Exactly. You're right. It is a mercy. But the greatest mercy of all is that, before I actually coughed myself out of existence, I got hold of PARKER'S GINGER TONIC, and a few bottles of it cured me."

"*Cured* you? Relieved you, you mean?"

"I mean what I say; it cured me," said Mr. Orner, simply. "I feel like another man."

Please take especial notice: PARKER'S GINGER TONIC is *not a mere essence* of ginger; not a mere stomachic. The ordinary preparations of ginger are beneficial for transient aches, but at that point their value ends. PARKER'S GINGER TONIC covers a far wider and totally different field. It attacks and dissipates radical and chronic diseases of the Lungs, Kidneys, Liver and Nerves. It is as delicious to the palate as it is prompt and effective in operation. Ginger is only *one among many* powerful curatives which the TONIC holds in combination. Test its virtue for that cough of yours, or for any of the ills which require an invigorant for the whole system.

And, above all, do not permit yourself to be misled. PARKER'S GINGER TONIC *stands alone*. Nothing else is "just the same," or "just as good." Price 50 cents and $1. Economy in buying the larger size. HISCOX & CO., New York.

TRENTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notwithstanding the bold assertions of certain clothiers, concerning their goods and prices, the undisputable fact remains, that

BARWIS,

The "Nobby" Tailor,

Stands pre-eminently ahead of them all in prices, and accuracy of fit.

129 N. GREENE STREET,

TRENTON, N. J.

THE HOLIDAYS AT LANING'S

NEW

Boot and Shoe Store,

CORNER WARREN AND PERRY ST.,

OPPOSITE ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL,

TRENTON, N. J.

A BEAUTIFUL DOLL GIVEN WITH EVERY PAIR OF SHOES.

"Quick Sales and Small Profits," our motto.

Call and examine for yourself.

LANING'S,

Corner Warren and Perry Streets, Trenton, N. J.

Do not forget to call on

WIESNER,

THE POPULAR JEWELER,

NO. 159 BROAD STREET,

TRENTON.

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS

Attended to

AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

USEFUL

HOLIDAY GIFTS,

AT

TANTUM & SHIELDS,

GREENE STREET, TRENTON.

Kid Gloves,	Ties,	Hand Mirrors,	Purfumery,
Calf Gloves,	Bows,	Brushes,	Studs,
Coster Gloves,	Scarfs,	Combs,	Cuff Buttons,
Cloth Gloves,	Suspenders,	Pocket Books,	Scarf Pins,
Wool Gloves,	Silk Handkerchiefs,	Dressing Cases,	Bosom Pins,
Buck Gloves,	Linen Hdk'fs,	Card Cases,	Dress Shirts,
Fur Top Gloves,	Collars and Cuffs,	Segar Cases,	Umbrellas,

And a variety of other goods,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

TANTUM & SHIELDS,

Assanpink Block, Greene Street, Trenton.

Economy is Wealth!

SAVE MONEY WHEREVER YOU CAN, AND BUY YOUR

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

DIAMONDS,

CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

Silver Ware, Gold Headed Canes, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses,

KNIVES, SPOONS, FORKS, NAPKIN RINGS, ETC., ETC.,

OF

CHAS. STAKEMAN,

THE RELIABLE JEWELER,

23 EAST STATE STREET, TRENTON, N. J.

He buys all his goods for cash, and not having any rent to pay, nor having any other heavy expenses, he can save you at least 10 to 15 per cent. by buying any goods you may need of him, and above all, you will always find the goods as he represents them, or no sale.

Enlargement!

Having enlarged our STORE and increasing our CAPACITY greatly, we are offering

SPECIAL BARGAINS in all DEPARTMENTS.

OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT is replete with the *season's novelties at attractive prices.*

OUR LINEN DEPARTMENT, as usual, is full of bargains.

FOR LINEN TOWELS our prices range from 6c. to $1.

LINEN NAPKINS can be had at 75c. per dozen, also to $4.

TABLE LINENS begin at 18c. and range as high as $4.

BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES AND QUILTS at our popular prices, beginning at $1 each for Comfortables and $1.50 per pair for Blankets.

CANTON FLANNELS are cheap—7c., 8c., 12½c.

WOOL FLANNELS, in all colors and plaids, 12½c. up.

SHAWL DEPARTMENT shows full line—Long Square and Shoulder Shawls—also Skirts from 50c. to $5 each.

HOSIERY COUNTERS show "Underwear for all" at lowest prices.

MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS are always cheap with us, and we have all widths in Brown and White.

BAUMGARTNER & TINDALL,

17 East State Street, Trenton, N. J.

"NEW YORK STORE."

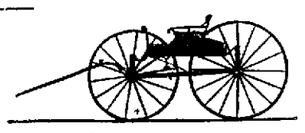
J. L. WEBER,

114 and 116 BRUNSWICK AVENUE,

TRENTON, N. J.,

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.

Constantly on hand a full line of LIGHT AND HEAVY CARRIAGES.



Special attention paid to

CARRIAGES BUILT TO ORDER.

Large lot of HARNESS, ROBES and BLANKETS on hand, at low rates.

CHEAPEST AND BEST

Pianos and Organs

At Winkler's Piano Manufactory,

141 N. WARREN STREET, TRENTON, N. J.

Pianos and Organs $30 and upwards.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Bucks County Gazette.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 18, 1883.

Entered at the Bristol Post Office as second class matter.

PUBLISHERS BULLETIN.

Single copies of the GAZETTE, in wrappers for mailing, at this office. Price, three cents.

The GAZETTE can be had at Chambers' News Agency, Mill street.

If you like this paper send it to some friend, who may be induced to subscribe. You thus do your friend a favor and oblige us.

—Michael Dougherty got left.

—Those who borrow trouble generally have to keep it.

—More ice has been put away this week for summer use.

—Bristol real estate appears to be advancing in price.

—Bristol has her man in the county jail. He was sent up for refusing to support his family.

—Mrs. A. W. Gilkeson fell on the ice on Tuesday, receiving a severe sprain of the left wrist.

—Just think of it. Fifty-two visits of the GAZETTE for one dollar. We are ready to add your name.

—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bristol Library association will be held at Washington Hall this evening.

—The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Knox will hold a reception in the lecture room of the Presbyterian Church, on next Thursday evening.

—Be always willing to lend your newspaper before you read it. It exhibits a christian forbearance almost unparallelled in this selfish world.

—It is rumored that the Democrats propose to nominate a borough ticket which will meet the approval of the Independents and obtain their endorsement.

—Several prominent Democrats in Bristol lost considerable money betting that Governor Pattison would not nominate Lewis C. Cassidy for Attorney General.

—On Tuesday morning a brakesman on a freight train snatched a boy from eternity who, while stealing a ride, fell under the car wheels. If the train had not been moving slowly at the time the boy could not have been rescued.

—At the annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. of the Bristol M. E. Church, held on Friday evening last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, William H. Trudgen; Vice-President, Isaac S. Walton; Secretary, Joseph Leaf; Treasurer, Frank Woodington.

—Charles T. Romig, of Syracuse, New York, arrived in Bristol on Monday to look after some lots in Bristol, which his family had purchased a number of years ago. After careful investigation the lots were found covered with water in the swamp at the mill pond. There are several other lots there awaiting owners.

—Jeremiah Kelley who has made application for a license, feels somewhat aggrieved at the statement made of his proposed business in last week's GAZETTE. It is not a liquor license Jeremiah says he asked for, but a saloon license. A liquor license, he explains, is a license to sell whiskey, but a saloon license gives him the privilege of dealing only in such drinks as ale, beer and porter.

—The new Neshaminy bridge is ready for travel and the jury meet on the 27th inst. to view the proposed line of the state road from that point to Badger's school house. Unless an entrance into the borough can be secured without crossing the railroad it will prove but little advantage to Bristol. For a state road to terminate at Badger's school house is to end nowhere, and measures should be promptly started looking to a road across the canal basin and the swamp.

—The following named books have been added to the Bristol Library: "Our Next Door Neighbor, A Winter in Mexico," by Rev. Gilbert Haven, D.D.; "Life and Letters of Elizabeth Prentiss;" "The Gorilla Country," by Paul Du Chaillu; "History of the United States"—six vols., by George Bancroft; "Our Boys in India—The Wandering of Two Young Americans in Hindostan," by Harry W. French; "The Legend of Thomas Didymus," by James Freeman Clarke; "Voyages and Adventures of Drake, The Sea King," by George M. Towle; "John Randolph"—American Statesmen Series, by H. Adams; "Letters of Lydia Maria Child"—Biographical Sketch, by John G. Whittier; "Common Objects of the Country," by Rev. J. G. Wood; "Common Objects of the Sea Shore," by Rev. J. G. Wood; "Elementary Treatise on Physics," by Ganot; "Prose Idylls," by Charles Kingsley; "National Religion," by the author of 'Ecce Homo;' "Mr. Stubb's Brother," by J. Otis; "Modern Hagar"—two vols., by Clay; "Stories from Livy," by Rev. Alfred J. Church; "Hereward," The Last of the English, by Charles Kingsley; "Towhead—The Story of a Girl," by Sally Pratt McLean; "Old Creole Days," by George W. Cable; "Doctor Grimshawe's Secret," by N. Hawthorne; "Mr. Isaacs"—A Tale of Modern India, by F. Marion Crawford; "Felix Holt," by George Eliot; "Glaucus, or, the Wonders of the Shore," by Charles Kingsley; "A Year with the Birds," by Wilson Flagg; "Talks and Stories About Heroes and Holidays;" "Tent Life in Siberia," by George Kernan; "The Roman and the Teuton," by Charles Kingsley; "Life of Isaac T. Hopper," by L. Maria Child; "Life of Edwin H. Chapin," by Sumner Ellis, D. D.; "Hester Stanley at St. Marks," by Harriet Prescott Spofford.

—Everett, Douglass, Davis & Co., of Newportville, have purchased the patent right for a radiator, to be placed in the old stove pipe in place of the old style damper.

—List of letters remaining in the Bristol Post Office, Wednesday evening, January 17th, 1883:—Maggie Berkery, Abigail Brown, A. H. Blanchard, Charles Green, John Laning, Francis Lee, Daniel McGee, S. F. Peckham, Henry S. Smith, Robert Tomlinson, Jas. B. Vandegrift.

BRISTOL IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

The seventh annual meeting of the Bristol Improvement Company was held last Tuesday, at the office of the Company at Livingston Mills, at which 1447 shares of stock were represented. The Treasurer's and Secretary's reports were read, approved and ordered filed.

The election for directors for the ensuing year was then held, Jesse W. Knight being appointed teller. The following persons were unanimously elected, Joshua Peirce, William H. Grundy, Robert W. Rogers, John Burton and Charles E. Scheide. On motion, Joshua Peirce was nominated for President, Charles E. Scheide for Secretary, and Harold Peirce for Treasurer, and a ballot was cast and the nominations made were unanimously elected.

The Secretary's report is as follows:

BRISTOL, PA., January 16, 1883.

To the Stockholders of the Bristol Improvement Company:

The Board of Directors in transmitting to you a statement of the business of the company for the past year, are gratified to be able to report a considerable and substantial progress in its affairs.

On the 28th of March an application was received from Thomas B. Harkins for an addition to the foundry property, to meet the needs of an increasing business. As it was evident to your Board that the extension asked for would be of advantage to the property, the application was granted and a contract made with F. P. Crichton for its completion. This was accomplished before the first of July at a cost of $1,619. Upon this increased cost the usual rental of ten per cent is obtained from the lessee.

On the 5th of April, an application was received from Messrs. Wilson & Fenimore, of Philadelphia, to erect for their use a three-story stone mill 60x240 feet, for the manufacture of paper hangings. This application was granted after due consideration by the Board, and as money would be needed an increase of the capital stock to the amount of $35,000 was voted to be issued, which would raise the capital to $125,000, in accordance with authority granted by the stockholders at their meeting for the purpose, held March 23d, 1880. Of the amount so authorized, $27,550 has been subscribed, so that the issued capital at this time is $117,550.

On April 13th, the contract having been made with Messrs. Wilson & Fenimore, arrangements were effected with various mechanics, and the work of erection began. The lot selected was that upon which the keg factory stood, to the southwest of the Star Mill on Canal street. This arrangement allowed the absorption of the keg factory into the paper hangings mill and made that otherwise idle property, productive. The mill was completed in the substantial manner usual with the Company, and occupied on the first of September, the cost being close to $30,000; upon this sum an annual rental of ten per cent is paid by the lessees. The Board feel a just pride in the accession of this handsome property and congratulate the stockholders upon its accomplishment.

On the 8th of June, the lot on Otter street, belong to the Company, was sold at public sale for $591. The matter of securing a softer quality of water for boiler use for the lessees of this Company, engaged the attention of your Board for some time. An effort was made to obtain the needed supply from the Bristol Water Company, but as satisfactory terms could not be obtained from them your Board made an arrangement with the Lehigh Navigation Company to allow a water supply to be taken from the canal. This has been effected with very satisfactory results; to accomplish this it was necessary to erect a receiving tank and put suitable pipes and valves for distribution to the various mills. The work has been done in a thorough manner at a cost of one thousand dollars.

During the past year there has been added to the investments of the Company the round sum of $34,600. In addition to which the sum of $2,356 was expended for repairs, insurance and necessary expenses, while the subscriptions to the capital stock did not exceed $27,550, therefore the Company was compelled to make a temporary loan from the Farmer's National Bank, of Bucks county, of $4,500. Owing to several unusual expenses that were required to be met during the year, the Repair Fund has not been materially increased, but the Board feel that at no time heretofore, has the condition of the Company been so prosperous, and we can see nothing to prevent an annual addition of upwards of $1,000 to the Repair Fund for several years to come.

With the properties all rented the Company is in receipt of a revenue of $12,500, or ten per cent. upon $125,000, while seven per cent. on the capital stock and indebtedness absorbs but $8,000, leaving a balance of $4,000 to pay insurance, taxes, expenses and repairs, which unless some unexpected accident should occur, is, for the present, much more than sufficient. The stockholders may feel assured that while they are receiving an unusual interest on their investment, the principal is not being impaired. The condition of the Company at this date, is as follows:

ASSETS.		
Worsted Mills	$50,000 00	
Foundry	9,119 61	
Keystone Mill	11,746 60	
Star Mill	15,197 11	
Paper Hangings Mill	29,989 75	
Water pipe and tank	1,464 46	
Warehouse, tools and implements	287 97	
Sundry accounts due the Company	72 00	
Cash in Treasurer's hands	57 97	$127,915 50
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock	$117,550 00	
Bills payable	4,500 00	
Due to sundry accounts	120 00	
Accumulated fund for repairs	5,745 50	$127,915 50

Respectfully submitted. By order of the Board. CHAS. E. SCHEIDE, Sec'y.

Report of the Treasurer of the Bristol Improvement Company for the year 1882:

RECEIPTS.		
Balance on hand Jan. 16th, 1882	$101 09	
Capital Stock	17,100 00	
Keystone Forge Property	6,136 55	
Construction account	61 00	
Tools and implements	200 00	
Rentals	10,049 55	
Loan account	12,500 00	
Insurance premiums returned	327 50	
Interest	6 05	$46,484 69
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Construction account	$21,681 54	
Paid for land	656 00	
Tools and implements	3 77	
Repairs and expenses	1,018 47	
Loan account	12,000 00	
Bills payable	1,950 10	
Dividends	7,139 12	
Commonwealth tax on dividends	332 85	
Insurance	626 09	
Interest	418 78	
Balance on hand	57 97	$46,484 69

Respectfully submitted,

HAROLD PEIRCE, Treasurer.

—The friends of William Vandegrift, who resides in Bensalem township, on the Newportville road, just below Newportville, tendered him quite a pleasant surprise party on Tuesday evening. It was under the management of the pastor and several prominent members of the Bensalem M. E. Church.

—John Betz, son of Phillip Betz, of Newportville, will take charge of the Swift farm, recently purchased by Dr. Richard Dingee.

—Farmers report that good horses are very scarce and selling at high figures.

—Salvini is about to play "King Lear" in Boston for the first time in his life. He says that the play has for many years been an attractive work for him, and that he studied the character thoroughly long ago, but has doubted his ability to realize his conception of it. "When I conclude to take up a new character," he says, "I first read the play over carefully—twenty, thirty, fifty times, is necessary—so that my mind is filled with the story. The great thing is to grasp the motive. Having accomplished this, so far as possible, I next inquire into the historical side of the play. In what year is the action laid? Among what people? What were their manners and customs? How did they dress? What was their temperament? Having settled these questions, I next turn my attention to a minute study of the speeches of the characters grouped around the one I am to impersonate. This gives me a clear insight into my own role. From the language of the others I learn how the personage I represent is considered—for the virtues, vices, passions; in fact, all the good and bad qualities of the principal character of a drama are, as a rule, much spoken of by those surrounding him. Then I study for effects, turning my attention to the proper and gradual increase of the governing passion or sentiment of the drama, which shall lead with cumulative force up to the climax. Finally, I look to the filling in of the details—the niceties of the inflection, gesture, and all that is included in the comprehensive term 'stage business,' which round out an impersonation and give it finish."

—Andrew H. Morgan was working alone in the shaft of the Vesuvius mine at Silver Cliff, Col., on Christmas Day, endeavoring to pick out a blast which had failed to explode the day before. Inadvertently he struck the cap and the dynamite cartridge exploded, tearing off his right hand, blinding one eye and breaking one leg in several places. Of course he sank helpless to the floor, and as he was alone there wasn't apparently a ghost of a chance for him, especially as the temperature was bitterly cold. But Morgan is not made of ordinary stuff, and the next morning, twenty hours after the accident, his fellow workmen found him alive and cheerful. The water in his canteen had turned to ice, but he had kept from freezing to death by rubbing and beating his body with his left hand. He has been removed to his father's home in Iowa, and the doctors say that he will recover.

—At the opening exercises of the term at Princeton College President McCosh addressed the students concerning desired reforms and additional facilities and advantages lately given the institution. Speaking of the abuses arising from excessive indulgence in athletics, he said: "This is a matter which demands immediate attention. The fever has risen to such a height that the pulse beats of it which I feel seem to me alarmingly strong and swift. When one walks across the campus, the conversation he overhears bears no relation to the science and knowledge which we came here to pursue; but it is this game and that game, this record and that record. The college papers, too, which are primarily literary organs, are devoted to gymnastics and athletics. The press of the country and the public at large are getting tired of it and make a mockery of it. Physical culture, carried to a moderate extent, no sane man can censure; but in this, as in most things, extremes are dangerous."

—There are blue laws in Pennsylvania as well as in some other States. Of course the penalties prescribed are seldom inflicted. It is generally known that any person indulging in profanity is liable to a fine, but the following clause, which makes it possible to punish any infidel who expresses his views, is not so widely published: "If any person shall willfully, premeditately, and despitefully blaspheme, or speak loosely and profanely of Almighty God, Christ Jesus, the Holy Spirit, or the Scriptures of truth, such person on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $100 and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding three months, or either at the discretion of the court."

—The new silk mill at Easton, this State, will be ready for occupancy in about two or three weeks. The machine shop is in operation getting the shafting and machinery ready to be set up. These establishments are steadily increasing in the United States and are located at many distant points, indicating that this practically new business in this country has a solid foundation.

—Thirteen iron vessels were launched last year at Roach's shipyard, Chester, aggregating over 30,000 tons capacity. This number largely exceeds that of any previous year. About 1500 hands are employed. Eight new vessels, several of large size, are now on the stocks.

—Samuel Goslin & Son, of Newportville, lost a valuable horse last week in rather a singular manner, the cause being a rupture in one of the large intestines. Dr. Paterson says it is the first case of the kind he ever heard of.

—Rev. Mr. Harvey, pastor of the Neshaminy M. E. church, has secured the Rev. J. DeWitt Miller to lecture in Johnson Hall, Hulmeville, some time during the fore part of next month.

—It is said that McKinney Smith, the fugitive Lycoming County Commissioner, is in hiding in the neighborhood of Williamsport.

—L. M. King is paying his many friends a flying visit in this section. Mr. King now hails from Newport News, Virginia.

—The Burlington shoemakers are on a strike.

☞J. Wesley Wright, Bristol, Pa., is just opening an extensive and choice line of Hamburg, Cambric, Nainrook and Swiss Edges and Insertings. Also quite an assortment of Irish point and Carrickmacross Edges. Also just opened bleached and unbleached Table Linens, Napkins and Towels. Muslins and Prints by the yard or piece at low prices.

SUNDAY NEWS AND NOTES.

Church goers stood in slippery places last Sunday.

The Scriptures are published in two hundred and fifty languages or dialects.

The Rev. Mr. Simon, of Philadelphia, occupied the Methodist pulpit last Sunday.

The Rev. Mr. Nielson, of Trenton, and Rev. Mr. Lee exchanged pulpits last Sunday.

The Lenten season will begin on the 7th of February and end on the 24th of March.

"When once we see the cross," says Rev. Joseph Cook, "it is no cross to bear the cross."

The Southern Methodists estimate that during the past year they have gained sixty-two per cent.

During the past fifteen years three thousand five hundred churches have been built in this country.

The Rev. John F. Shaw, of Trenton, N. J., has accepted a call to the Newport (L. I.) Presbyterian Church.

The colored Baptists of South Carolina have 550 churches, 350 ordained ministers, 20 associations and a State convention.

The holiday attendances at the Sunday schools is falling off and the scholars who go the whole year round are again a large majority.

The *Christian Union* says it is more difficult to live the twenty-fourth Psalm than to sing the twenty-third, and it is just as religious.

It is estimated that over $106,000,000 were given for benovelent and religious purposes by the different denominations in this country last year.

John Wesley when preaching against riches, said: "To ride in a coach here and to get to heaven hereafter is almost too much for any man to ask."

Mr. Joseph M. Bennett has given to the Orphanage of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Philadelphia property near Fairmount Park valued at $50,000.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South is trying to obtain funds with which to build institutions for the education of the colored people in the South. The first is to be located in Augusta, Ga.

Next year is the centenary of organic American Methodism, and it is proposed that all the Methodist sects shall unite in a celebration. It is probable that all will join in this demonstration except the Methodist Protestants, who constitute a body that seceded in 1830 on the question of episcopacy.

The edifice erected at Torresdale for the Macalester Memorial Presbyterian Church will be dedicated to the worship of God on Tuesday evening, next, the 23d inst. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. I. B. McIntosh, pastor of the 2d Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. The service will begin at 7½ o'clock.

—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad was opened to its terminus in Buffalo yesterday.

—There are seventeen cases of smallpox in Conshohocken.

☞Cornell, the Dorrance street butcher, still lives to enable other people to eat. He keeps a fine quality of beef, mutton and pork on hand for his customers to select from.

☞Messrs. Fenton & Stackhouse, on Mill street near Cedar, have always a good supply of meat on hand. For choice roasts and juicy steaks go to them.

☞A fine lot of properties for sale by A. Weir Gilkeson. See advertisement.

☞Dr. John Ward has removed to the corner of Radcliffe and Mulberry streets. Office entrance on Mulberry street.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

MARRIED.

GREEN—WHITE.—January 13th, 1883, by Rev. Levi G. Beck, Mr. Frank Green and Miss Katie White, both of Bristol

McILVAINE—ROACH.—At St. Mark's Church, Bristol, January 17, 1883, by Rev. J. J. Ward, Nell McIlvaine, of Philadelphia, and Miss Mary Roach, of Bristol, Pa.

DIED.

BAILEY.—January 17th, 1883, at his late residence on Wood street, Bristol, John W. Bailey, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Hopkins Lodge, No. 87, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Wood street, on Saturday, January 20th, at 1 o'clock.

OBITUARY.

HOWELL.—At her home in West Philadelphia, early on the morning of the 25th of 12th mo. 1882, after eleven days illness, of pneumonia, Deborah C., wife of Joshua R. Howell, and daughter of Emmor Comly, in the 46th year of her age.

The life of our endeared relative and friend was beautiful in its simplicity, tenderness and truth. The strict conscientiousness which seemed to pervade all motives to action; the purity, sweetness and affection which radiated from her gentle spirit, and the unselfish endeavor to promote the happiness of others, were bright characteristics interwoven with her every day movements and experiences. The social element of her cheerful nature was ever ready to respond to friendship's greetings, at home or abroad, reflecting upon others the brightness of her own amiable temperament. Unassuming, unaspiring, not fond of gaiety or display, she loved retirement and sought to find within the precincts of home those pure and precious enjoyments which are as pearls in the ocean of life.

In all her deportment there was dignity, goodness and grace, so coupled with humility and a clear appreciation of, and deference to the feelings of others, that, all unconsciously to herself, there was an influence for good emanating from her presence which was attractive, and rendered her companionship refreshing and improving.

With a confiding trust in the goodness and mercy of our Heavenly Father, she was enabled to meet the trials and emergencies connected with this probationary state with true womanly courage and christian fortitude. And as we view her faithfully fulfilling the mission assigned her in the various relations of life, we reverently believe her pure spirit was prepared to welcome the angel of death, as a gentle messenger of love, revealing to her spiritual sight the beautiful vision of an eternal blessedness.

The prayer for resignation was mercifully granted, and calmness and peace were her gracious attendants as she passed through the valley of the shadow of death,—relying upon the ever sustaining power, and leaning upon the bosom of her Saviour and her God, commending to His care and protection the precious ones so near and dear to her in this life.

"Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." H.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

A 3-story Brick Dwelling, containing nine rooms, gas, bath, hot and cold water, on Cedar street, between Dorrance and Penn.

A 2½-story Brick Dwelling, on Wood street, containing six rooms, between Market and Mulberry.

A Frame Dwelling and Store, containing six rooms and shed, between Wood and Cedar streets.

A 2-story Frame Dwelling, containing six rooms, gas and hydrant in kitchen. Cedar street between Market and Mulberry streets.

Call on E. HARRISON, Agent.
Or I. B. Terry or Dr. Kirk.

Business Properties For Sale.

No. 1.—A STORE AND DWELLING in Bristol Borough, on the southwest side of Mill street between Cedar and Wood streets, occupied by Frank N. Booz. Carriage way and large Stable back.

No. 2.—A STORE AND DWELLING, adjoining the above, occupied by Frank T. Chambers.

Also, a splendid BUILDING LOT on Radcliffe street, between Penn and Dorrance, 43½ feet front, running to Cedar street. Apply to

SAMUEL SWAIN, Agent.

FARMS.—Before locating consult our catalogue and map, sent free. ISLER & MERKINS, Cambridge, Md.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Reason Why Goods are so Cheap!

AFTER the Christmas holidays many manufacturers and large wholesale dealers find they have still left on hand large quantities of winter goods. Their sales now come almost to a stand still. In some cases there are bills and notes coming due on the first of the year which must be paid. The only way to meet their obligations is to sacrifice what stock they have, which they do by seling it, often at one-half value. There are some merchants who always provide for this emergency, (they must have the hard cash), and this is why buyers are surprised, at receiving from some stores so much more for their money than at others. We always make a specialty of that kind of business. Our extensive acquaintance, and long experience, enables us to secure the greatest bargains at this season. We have been gunning around this last week, and here is what we offer as the result:

A handsome Knit Jacket, 60 cts.
A real beauty, Knit Jacket, 90 cts.
An all-wool Jacket, $1.25.
Good heavy Wool Stockings, 15 cts.
Gents' Striped Stockings, four pairs for 25 cts.
Mens' Cheviot Shirts, 25 cts.
Mens' Working Pants, 65c. to $1.25.
Mens' French Worsted Pants, $2.25.
Men's Congress Gaiters, $1.35.
Mens' best quality Arctic Overshoes, $1.50.
Handsome Neckties, 5, 10 and 15 cts.
Wide Scarfs or Hiders, 20 and 25 cts.
Good, warm and serviceable Caps for men and boys, 25 cts.
Extra heavy and strong Undershirts, 25 cts.,

At WOOD'S Cash Clothing Store,
Mill Street, near Wood Street, Bristol.

Bristol Township.

THE TREASURER OF THE SCHOOL BOARD OF BRISTOL TOWNSHIP has placed in my hands the unpaid School Taxes for the year 1882, and if not paid by the TWENTIETH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1883, I will issue an execution and proceed to collect the same.

I. C. FETTER, J. P.
Office at Newportville Mills.

THE PLACE TO BUY
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
And all the Popular Patent Medicines, is at
YOUNG'S DRUG STORE,
55 BATH STREET.
Our Motto—Purity and Accuracy.
A full line of Chipman and Nice's Mixed Paints and Colors. Guaranteed pure.

Peter Henderson & Co's
COLLECTION OF
SEEDS AND PLANTS
Embraces every desirable novelty of the season, fully described in their MANUAL of EVERYTHING for the GARDEN
which for 1883, contains PETER HENDERSON'S "Revised Instructions on Vegetable and Flower Culture," making a condensed Gardening Book, having all the latest information known to the author of "Gardening for Profit." Mailed free on application. (Please state in what paper you saw this).
Peter Henderson & Co.,
35 & 37 Cortlandt St., New York.

ROAD VIEW.

THE undersigned viewers appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the county of Bucks, to view and lay out a Public Road in the township of Bristol, in said county, to begin in the public road leading from China Hall to Schenck's Station, at the place where the new public road leading from the new bridge over Neshaminy creek to the first mentioned road intersects the same in the township of Bristol, and to end at a stone set in the westerly side of the public road leading from China Hall to the Frankford and Bristol turnpike road, nearly opposite Badger's school house, in the township of Bristol; the said stone being 123 feet distant from the southerly side of the Philadelphia and Trenton railroad, hereby give notice that they will meet at the above mentioned place of beginning for said proposed new road on SATURDAY, the 27th day of JANUARY, A. D. 1883, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, for the purpose of attending to the duties of their said appointment, when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

JOSEPH EASTBURN,
PIERSON MITCHELL, } Viewers.
JOHN WILDMAN,

JOSEPH P. WOOLMAN,
BURLINGTON, N. J.,
GENERAL HOUSE PAINTER.
DECORATING,
GRAINING, Etc.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
Town and country work solicited.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE property formerly owned by A. L. PACKER, on the river Delaware, consisting of DWELLING HOUSE, COAL YARD, OFFICE AND SCALES, and the office on Radcliffe street, formerly occupied by B. F. Gilkeson, Esq., is for sale or rent.

The dwelling is a large and convenient building, in good repair, and has twelve good sized rooms, and is fitted up with gas, &c.

The coal yard is finely situated on the banks of the river, and has a capacity for storing 3000 tons of coal, with office and scales in good condition.

The office on Radcliffe street is in good repair, is divided into two rooms, and is suitable for law or other offices.

For terms, &c., apply on premises to
A. L. PACKER, Agent.

At J. Milnor's Store,
Corner of Wood and Washington Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.,
Can always be found a full line of
Fine Groceries and Provisions,
consisting in part of
DRIED BEEF, PREPARED HAM, BUTTER, LARD, TEAS and COFFEE,
and almost everything in the Grocery Line.

JOSEPH SHERMAN,
MANUFACTURER OF
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, SHUTTERS AND FRAMES,
Siding and Flooring,
MOULDINGS AND BRACKETS,
IN EVERY VARIETY.
Mill—Dorrance St., West of Railroad.
BRISTOL, PA.

FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK OF BUCKS COUNTY.

BRISTOL, PA., Jan. 9th, 1883.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, held this day, the following DIRECTORS were elected to serve for the ensuing year:—

Caleb N. Taylor,
Anthony Swain, Pierson Mitchell,
Edward Thomas, Louis A. Hoguet,
Charles Moon, Elwood Burton,
John P. Agnew, John Burton.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, subsequently held, CALEB N. TAYLOR, ESQ., was unanimously re-elected President.

CHARLES E. SCOTT, Cashier.

Notice of Annual Meeting.

THE Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the BRISTOL LIBRARY will be held in Washington Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18, 1883, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other business.

The annual assessment of one dollar per share will be due and payable to the Treasurer at that time.

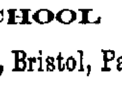
A. WEIR GILKESON, Secretary.

Bristol Seminary.

THE second term will begin on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31. Scholars received at any time to the Primary and Preparatory departments, as well as the regular course, though it is especially desirable that those entering the latter should begin with the term, as new branches are taken up at that time.

For circulars address
MISS A. MERRIAM, Principal.

Cow for Sale.



A FIRST-CLASS ALDERNEY AND GUERNSEY COW, six years old, with calf by her side. Also, half-barrel churn and horse, strainer and cream kettle and nine milk pans, all for $75.

J. H. TOMLINSON,
Otter Street, Bristol, Pa.

KINDERGARTEN
AND
PRIMARY SCHOOL
AT
No. 38 Radcliffe Street, Bristol, Pa.
Visitors received on Wednesday.
A. N. IREDELL,
C. S. LAING.

JESSE O. THOMAS,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Gazette Office, BRISTOL, PA.

For Sale.

HOUSES of every size and description. Terms of payment very liberal.

JOSHUA PEIRCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

USE
PURSELL'S
POROUS PLASTERS.

NONE ARE MORE EFFECTUAL.

S. W. COR. MILL AND CEDAR STREETS,
BRISTOL, PA.

NEWPORTVILLE
MILLS!

I take pleasure in announcing to my friends and the public generally that my mill has been thoroughly repaired and refitted with all the modern improvements in the machinery line. The PATENT PROCESS for flour has been adopted and gives satisfaction in every respect, and I can offer to the public as fine a grade of flour as can be found in the market.

Prime Timothy Seed for sale.

Wheat, Oats and Corn Wanted.

Grists ground on short notice.

I. C. FETTER,
Newportville.

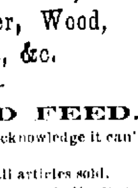
BRICKS!

BUILDING BRICKS FOR SALE.
Manufactured at the Old Established Brick Works
(ESTABLISHED 1828)
AT KINKORA, N. J.,

On the Delaware River above Florence, and on the line of the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the Junction of the Kinkora and Columbus Railroad. The location of this yard makes it convenient for shipping by either water or rail to almost any part of the State. I also manufacture and keep in stock at my yard Long Lane and Mifflin Street, Philadelphia, the best quality of Philadelphia Pressed, Paving and other hand made Bricks, and sell them at the lowest cash prices.

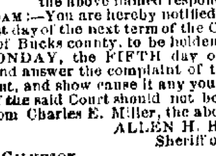
MURRELL DOBBINS,
LONG LANE AND MIFFLIN STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

HENRY MITCHELL,
MARBLE
and
Brown Stone
CUTTER,



Foot of Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.
MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES & STONE CUTTING, in all its branches.
CEMETERY LOTS ENCLOSED, &c., &c.

NOW IS THE TIME TO LAY IN YOUR
WINTER'S COAL.



H. M. WRIGHT,
No. 25 Bath Street, Bristol, Pa.
DEALER IN
Coal, Lime, Hair, Brick, Sand, Cement, Plaster, Wood, Fertilizers, &c.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Try my Flour and you will acknowledge it can't be beaten in the Borough.
Satisfaction guaranteed on all articles sold.
Orders by postal will receive prompt attention.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I WILL SELL
STOVES
FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS,
At 10 per cent. less than the regular prices.

Now is the time while the stock is full with a good assortment to select from.
Roofing and Spouting done on the best possible terms for cash.
All kinds of Repairing attended to promptly. All work warranted.

T. BARNARD,
N. E. Corner Radcliffe and Market Streets,
Opposite Post Office, Bristol, Pa.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks County.

CHARLES E. MILLER, } No. 5. February Term, 1883.
vs.
SARAH P. MILLER, } Pleuris sub sur Divorce.

To SARAH P. MILLER,
the above named respondent.

MADAM:—You are hereby notified to appear upon the first day of the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks county, to be holden at Doylestown, on MONDAY, the FIFTH day of FEBRUARY, 1883, and answer the complaint of the above named libellant, and show cause if any you have, why a decree of the said Court should not be made divorcing you from Charles E. Miller, the above named libellant.

ALLEN H. HEIST,
Sheriff of Bucks County.

B. F. GILKESON,
Attorney for Libellant.

A GOOD PLACE TO GET
AT
Right Prices
Substantials and Luxuries
FOR THE TABLE.
Dorrance Street Cash Grocery.
EDWARD H. FOSTER.

SALLIE T. BURKE,
Cor. of Dorrance and Wood Streets,
TEACHER OF MUSIC,
(PIANO OR ORGAN.)
Also agent for the celebrated
ESTEY ORGAN.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

I have purchasers for farms from 50 to 200 acre along the line of the Bound Brook Route, or Pennsylvania Railroad.

THOMAS EASTBURN,
Real Estate Broker and Conveyancer,
LANGHORNE, PA.

Enter properties now for fall catalogue.

Farm for Rent.

THE LOWER BURLINGTON ISLAND FARM, situated in the Delaware River between Bristol, Pa. and Burlington, N. J., about 150 acres, upwards. The buildings are all new. Will be leased very low to responsible tenant. Apply to

J. A. EMERICK,
HOWARD EVANS,
1056 Beach street, Philadelphia.

MRS. C. C. PRATT,
WILL WAIT UPON THE DEAD AND ATTEND AT FUNERALS at the shortest notice.
No. 52 Market Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

You can Save Money
BY BUYING
CHINA, GLASS, CROCKERY,
PLATED-WARE,
LAMPS, GAS FIXTURES, OIL FIXTURES,
House Furnishing Goods, &c.,
AT
T. & E. F. DIGNAN & CO.'S,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
148 Perry Street,
TRENTON, N. J.

Call and examine our Goods and prices. We do not harrass customers to buy.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

PRICES GUARANTEED.

WE WILL MEET ALL PRICES AND SELL AT TEN PER CENT. BETTER THAN ANY HOUSE IN THIS CITY.

If you will give us a call you will find this is no advertising humbug, but a reality.

REMEMBER YOU ARE NOT ASKED TO BUY.

CALL AND SEE US FOR
WEDDING PRESENTS.

Read the Latest!
J. E. JEFFRES,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
Formerly of Baltimore City, having opened a New Gallery at
No. 12 East State Street, Trenton, N. J.,
Is now prepared to make the Finest Pictures at the Lowest Prices.

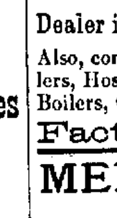
After twenty years of experience in his business and success elsewhere he merely invites you to call and be convinced. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in every case. We make Cabinet Photographs at $3.00 per dozen, and Cards for $1.50. All other Pictures proportionately cheap. This is a chance to get your fine

HOLIDAY PICTURES.

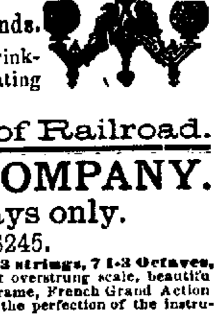
We have a great variety of all styles of Frames very cheap. Please give us a call before going elsewhere. Special attention paid to copying Old Pictures. Large Portraits of all styles made very reasonable. Don't forget the place—

NO. 12 EAST STATE STREET, between Green and Warren Sts.

USE
SEA FOAM SOAP
For the Toilet, Bath, Laundry.
WARRANTED PURE.
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.
Manufactured by
DAVIS BRO. & CO.,
Trenton, N. J.



GEO. S. STONE,
NO. 16 MILL STREET, BRISTOL, PA.,
PLUMBING,
Steam and Gas Pipe Fitting,
ALSO,
Dealer in Gas Fixtures, Lift and Force Pumps of all kinds.
Also, constantly on hand, Garden Hose, Hose Pipes and Sprinklers, Hose Reels, Glass Globes and Shades, Bath Tubs, Circulating Boilers, Genuine Cucumber Pumps.



Factory, Dorrance Street west of Railroad.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO COMPANY.
Grand Offer for the next 60 days only.
$850 Square Grand Piano for only $245.

PIANO STYLE 3½ Magnificent rosewood case, elegantly finished, 3 strings, 7 1-3 Octaves, full patent cantante agraffes, our new patent overstrung scale, beautiful carved legs and lyre, heavy serpentine and large fancy moulding, full iron frame, French Grand Action Grand Hammers, in fact, every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument, has been added.

Our price for this instrument, boxed and delivered on board cars at New York, with fine Piano Cover, Stool and Book, only $245.00

Just reduced from our late wholesale factory price, $295, for 60 days only. This is now, by far, the greatest bargain ever offered the musical public. Unprecedented success! Tremendous demand for this style! Send in your order at once. Do not lose this rare opportunity.

This Piano will be sent on 15 days test trial. Please send reference if you do not send money with order. CASH SENT WITH ORDER WILL BE REFUNDED AND FREIGHT CHARGES PAID BY US BOTH WAYS IF PIANO IS NOT JUST AS REPRESENTED. Several other special Bargains: Pianos, $160 up. Over 15,000 in use, and not one dissatisfied purchaser. Don't fail to write us before buying. Handsome Illustrated Piano Catalogue mailed free, giving the highest testimonials ever awarded any piano manufacturer. Every Piano fully warranted for 5 years.

SHEET MUSIC at one-third price. Catalogue of 3,000 choice pieces of popular Music sent for 3c. stamp, MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., P. O. Box 2058, New York City.

JAMES LYNDALL,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
Foot of Pond Street, Bristol, Pa.
KALSOMINING AND FRESCOING
A Speciality.
Estimates furnished and all orders promptly attended to.

$72 A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

PUBLIC SALES
...BY...
THOMAS EASTBURN,
Real Estate Broker and Conveyancer,
LANGHORNE, PA.

I have special facilities for selling real estate, having established agencies in Philadelphia and Trenton.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED TO THE CORNER OF RADCLIFFE and MULBERRY STREETS, where he will be happy to see his old patrons and as many new ones as choose to favor him with a call. All Dental work promptly attended to in the most skillful manner, at reasonable rates.

Thanks for past favors.

G. W. ADAMS, D. D. S.,
Bristol, Pa.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LIVE IT DOWN.

BY EDWARD O. FLAGG.

Ha a foolish word been spoken,
Or an evil deed been done,
Has the heart been almost broken,
For the friends that now disown?
Let not coldness or the frown
Shake thy manhood—live it down.

Is the stern traducer sneering,
Thrusting innuendo sly,
With the world's opinion veering,
Basking in its fickle smile?
What are gossips with their frown?
Buzzing insects—live it down.

Verdict fairer will be given
In the sober after-thought,
Charity, sweet child of heaven,
Judgment harsh will set at nought.
Then will griev'd mercy's frown
Smite the sland'rer—live it down.

But if man refuse to soften
For that weakness he may feel,
There is One forgives as often
As to Him we choose to kneel.
Do not, then, if all should frown,
With such friendship—live it down.

AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

BY AN OLD CONTRIBUTOR.

A Jersey Man That Knew How To Do It.—Some years ago a gentleman in New Jersey, who had a family of a half dozen children, three servants and a coachman, cultivated a garden of about half an acre. He hired a gardener occasionally to give instructions to the servants and coachman, by whom the hoeing, weeding and and watering were usually done. In the garden he had a pig pen in which he put a sow and seven small pigs which, when large enough, the sow was taken away from them and disposed of. These pigs were fed on the slops from the kitchen, and weeds, cabbage leaves, etc., as they grew in the garden, and nothing else during the summer; but in the fall they were fattened with pumpkins and corn raised in the garden, and when killed early in the winter, averaged 126 pounds each, and worth ten cents per pound. Here was a big item from a small spot of ground- 875 pounds of nice young pork, worth ten cents per pound, amounting to the round sum of 87 dollars and fifty cents, and to which must be added about fifteen dollars worth of manure manufactured by the pigs out of the corn stalks and other rubbish gathered up and thrown in the pen. Here is an example shown by this gentleman what can be done on a half acre of land, cultivated as a garden for family vegetables. And many farmers who have not sufficient range for hogs, would find it greatly to their advantage to follow the plan of this gentleman in New Jersey on a larger scale. But it is to be regretted that farmers pay so little attention to the garden, which might be made the most profitable acre or half acre on the farm.

Plow Clay Land in the Fall.—It will pay to plow clay land in the fall, or early in the winter, if the weather is open and the land not too wet. Plow deep and leave the land rough, but open out the clear-up furrows to allow the surface water a clear passage off. The frost will pulverize and make friable the soil to plow for spring crops. For clay land deep plowing is the best, because such land is generally rich, and deep cultivation will keep the water down from the surface. On much clay land, draining is very necessary to secure a good crop. Only get clay soils loose to a good depth, by deep and thorough cultivation, and using fresh manure directly from the stable and coarse sandy composts, if they can be readily obtained, then the farmers will have the best land to raise a heavy crop of grass, and if not too wet a season, as heavy crops of corn and potatoes as any other kind of land. If rightly managed clay soils are among the best, but it requires capital and labor to work them. If they be well drained and rich with good treatment, they will stay so.

Hints to Plowmen.—If you wish to plow a level field, which is a hundred yards wide, commence in the centre, fifty yards from the end and open a furrow straight on until you come within fifty yards of the other end, then turn round with the plow and double back to where you commenced, and keep on plowing square across the end, but be careful to keep your work in a parallel line with the outside of the field; then if you are careful and plow all four of the bouts with the same width of furrows, the field will be finished, ready for the drag or roller, without a single print of the horses hoofs on the upturned soil. With a left hand plow and the near horse in the furrow, and the off horse on the unplowed ground, with a jockey stick and a tie-back to keep him squarely to his work, the team going haw round, can be made to work like a machine. But the right hand plow, with the off horse in the furrow going gee round, with the line to each horse and the lines hung on the plowman's neck, requires more skill to plow than with the left hand plow. By plowing round thus the plow never runs empty, but is always plowing, and there is no loss by running empty across at the end of the furrows, battering the horses heels with the singletrees, and better than all, there will be no clear-up furrows to make an uneven surface for the mower and reaper.

A Useful Table for Farmers.—To aid young farmers in estimating the amount of land in different fields, the following table may be useful to them: 968 yards long and five yards wide will contain one acre; 484 yards longs and ten yards wide will contain one acre; 242 yards long and 20 yards wide will contain one acre; 121 yards long by 40 wide will contain one acre; 80 yards long and 60½ wide will contain one acre. To calculate odd numbers multiply the length of the field in yards with the breadth of the same, and divide by 4840, and that will give the number of acres in the field:

A traveler in France, whose conscience would not allow him to use strong language, found at the hotel he was staying that the waiters had been so accustomed to hear Englishmen do so that they set him down as a milksop and neglected him accordingly. He therefore hit upon this expedient to secure a proper amount of attention. Whenever he gave an order he rolled out in sonorous tones the words "Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham!" The effect was marvelous.

"Coal Oil Johnny," other reports to the contrary notwithstanding, is at Kearney, Neb., where he owns a large grain elevator and is rapidly repairing his wasted fortunes.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

MARY'S MACAROONS.—One cup of hickory nut meats; one cup of powdered sugar; three tablespoons of flour; whites of two eggs and a little lemon extract. Beat the whites of the eggs with the sugar, add the nuts mixed with the flour, and drop in buttered patty tins to bake.

SPICE CAKE.—One and one-half cups of sugar: two-thirds cup butter; one cup raisins seeded: two-thirds cup sweet milk; three cups flour; two eggs; one heaping teaspoon cream tartar; one-half even spoon soda, or two teaspoons baking powder: cinnamon, nutmeg and cloves to taste.

EMILY'S CAKE.—White of six eggs; two cups flour; one cup corn starch; one cup butter; one cup sweet milk; two cups sugar; one even teaspoon soda; three even teaspoons cream tartar; flavor to taste. This recipe is a great favorite with all who try it. Powdered sugar should be used.

CHOCOLATE CARAMELS.—One cup of molasses; one cup of sugar, either brown or white; one cup of milk; one cup of shaved chocolate; one tablespoon of butter. Boil up together, stirring all the time to prevent burning. Try in cold water; if it hardens it is done. Then pour into buttered tins, and when partly cooled cut in squares.

SUGAR CANDY.—One tea cup of granulated sugar; one tablespoon of vinegar; one small tablespoon of butter, and just enough water to dissolve. Boil five minutes. The vinegar prevents the sugar from granulating again. Any desired flavoring can be added just before taking from the stove. Pour on buttered plates, and when cool enough pull.

STEAMED BROWN BREAD.—One quart sweet milk, or milk that is just turning; one teaspoon salt; four tea-cups corn meal; three cups rye flour—wheat flour will answer if you have no rye; one-half a cup of molasses; one heaping teaspoon soda. Half the quantity will be sufficient for a small family. The whole recipe should be steamed three hours, or it can be steamed two hours and baked one.

DELICIOUS WAFFLES.—One and one half pints sweet milk; one tea cup butter and lard, or one cup of either melted and put in the milk, then stir in the flour; next beat the yolks of four eggs, and add with two tablespoons of yeast and beat very hard. Beat the whites last, and stir them in gently. The consistency of the batter should be about like griddle cakes, or so it will run easily in the irons.

QUICK MOLASSES CANDY.—One cup of New Orleans molasses; one-half cup of light brown sugar; two tablespoons of vinegar; a piece of butter the size of an egg. Boil steadily about ten minutes, then try in cold water; if it hardens it is done. Just before taking it from the fire add one-fourth of a teaspoonful of baking soda: do not dissolve it, but put it in dry. Pour on buttered plates to cool, and pull as soon as can be handled. Very nice pop corn balls are made by having the corn roasted and leaving a little of the candy in the bottom of the kettle; pour in all the popped corn it will dampen, stirring carefully until it takes up the candy.

LAMB OR VEAL POT PIE.—Choose a kettle to stew your lamb in, on which a steamer will fit. When your meat is nearly done, make a crust from directions given above for chicken pie, using only half the amount unless you have a large family. Lay a cloth on the bottom of your steamer or put in a plate. Make your dough out in two long narrow rolls, and lay them in. Have some thickening ready, and when the crust is done (it will take it about twenty minutes to steam), set the steamer in the oven a moment while you remove the meat to your platter, and thicken the gravy. If preferred, the meat can be left in until ready for the table. Break your steamed crust into small pieces, two forks are convenient to do this with, and drop into your boiling gravy. Let it boil up a moment, and pour over the meat you have taken on the platter. It will not injure the crust if it steams after it is done should the dinner hour be delayed, only do not break it up and put it in the kettle until you are ready to have it served.

CHICKEN PIE.—Joint your chicken in the usual manner, boil till tender and see that you have plenty of water on it for gravy. Take out the pieces of chicken into an earthen pudding dish, removing the white meat from the breastbone, so as to leave this large bone out. Thicken the gravy and pour part into your dish, reserving the remainder to be served on the table. Set the dish of chicken on the stove where it will keep boiling hot, and quickly stir up the following crust, the ingredients for which should be measured out before taking up the chicken: For a large dish of chicken take one quart of flour, into which sift three heaping teaspoons of baking powder, and an even teaspoon of salt. Measure three tablespoons of lard; use cold lard and press it down with your finger, and smooth it off so the spoon is barely even full; rub the lard through the flour and stir in the wetting with a spoon. You will need nearly a pint of cold milk to make the dough as soft as can be rolled out. Then take it on your moulding board and roll the dough just to fit the top of the pudding dish, making a small opening in the middle for the steam to escape, lay it over the chicken and press the edges against the sides of the dish so it will make a tight cover. Put it on the *top* grate of your oven and bake with a quick fire twenty-five or thirty minutes, and serve in the dish in which it was baked.

FRAUDS IN DIAMONDS.—The diamond fields of South Africa produce large quantities of yellow diamonds. This color, of course, lessons the value consideration, and a white diamond is worth five to six times as much as a yellow one of the same weight and quality. It was recently reported that a method of removing the color had been discovered. Such is the case, but the important addition has to be made that the yellow reappears after a slight washing, as some French merchants lately found out to their cost, after purchase, at a high price, of some perfectly white diamonds. The method is a simple application of the law of complementary colors. The yellow diamond is put in some violet solution. A slight coating of violet suffices to render diamonds of the most pronounced yellow perfectly white.—*Lowton Times.*

A LANDMARK GOING.—Some time ago the directors of the Penn National Bank, at the northwest corner of Sixth and Vine streets, decided upon a change of base, and purchased the old four-story brick building at the southwest corner of Seventh and Market streets. It was in a room on the second floor of this old building that Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, and for this reason the place has always been regarded as one of the most interesting of the edifices that stand as relics of Revolutionary times. It was built in 1775 by Mr. Graeff, father of Frederick Graeff, the designer and builder of the Fairmount Water Works.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Brown Bred—Mulatto children.

WHERE EDUCATION WAS FIRST CARRIED ON.—To the Greek we are indebted for the earliest germs of the university. It was with them chiefly that education took that great leap, the greatest ever made, from the traditional teaching of the home, the shop, the social surroundings, to schoolmaster teaching properly so called. Nowadays, we schoolmasters think so much of ourselves, that we do not make full allowance for that other teaching which was, for unknown ages, the only teaching of mankind. The Greeks were the first to introduce, not perhaps the primary schoolmaster for the R's, but certainly the secondary or higher schoolmaster, known as rhetorician or sophist, who taught the higher professions; while their philosophers or wise men introduced a kind of knowledge that gave scope to the intellectual faculties, with or without professional application: the very idea of our Faculty of Arts.

So self-asserting were these new-born teachers of the sophist class, that Plato thought it necessary to recall attention to the good old perennial source of instruction—the home, the trade, and the society. He pointed out that the pretenders to teach virtue by moral lecturing were as yet completely outrivaled by the family and the social pressure of the community. In like manner the arts of life were all originally handed down by apprenticeship and imitation. The greatest statesmen and generals of early times had simply the education of the actual work. Phillip of Macedon could have had no other teaching; his greater son was the first of the line to receive what we may call a liberal or a general education, under the educator of all Europe.—*Professor Alexander Bain, in Popular Science Monthly for February.*

"The coming metal," as aluminium is called, would almost drive iron out of the market could it be produced at the same cost. The greatest interest is felt in the cable report of a discovery of a new way to separate it from the mass of common clay, in which it exists in unlimited quantity, and if its production is made comparatively inexpensive, its introduction will effect marvelous industrial changes. Its lightness and freedom from rust make it vastly superior to iron for many purposes. Attention has recently been called to the fact that it is a much better conductor of electricity than iron, and were it to replace the present telegraph the battery power could be reduced to one-seventh of that now required. Its value in conducting electric currents for purposes of illumination has not been suggested, we think. It will aid in the solution of the problem of electric light.

Manuel Blases, commonly called "Old Blazes," is a New Mexican gambler, with a portable hall on wheels. This is a car something like those used by travelling photographers, but is as bright and gay as a circus band wagon, and is drawn by six handsome horses. The interior contains a faro table, a roulette wheel, and other fixtures for gaming. Manuel has several assistants and goes from place to place according to the outlook for profitable business. Thus he is sure to appear at every large fair within 200 miles of the Mexican border on either side. A new and prosperous mining camp offers inducements, too, and lately he established himself close to a Texas camp meeting with pecuniary profit. He has the reputation of running square games, and his party goes so well armed that they defy robbers.

If the Democrats could cast some of the odium of the Tennessee repudiation and defalcation upon the Republicans it would be a source of great relief to them. But the debt was created before the war, when the State was under the undisputed control of the Democracy, and the man who has robbed the treasury belongs to the same party. So every time an attempt is made to shift the burden the party only shows plainly that it is on the right shoulders now. To make matters worse, it is well known that the Republicans have stood solidly for the public credit. The frantic effort made to smirch them with the stain of repudiation will, therefore, prove futile.

Nilsson had a costly sore throat in St. Louis. She lost $1,000—if that really is the price which she receives for each concert—as she was unable to sing on the evening announced for that city. The manager was damaged to about the same extent, through the continuance of other expenses and the loss of one day's income. But the heaviest sufferers were the buyers of tickets. They had dealt with speculators, paying an advance of from $1 to $5. The manager refunded the regular box office prices, leaving the holders to look to the middlemen for the money. They looked, but did not see it.

The late Lot M. Morrill and Timothy Howe, now Postmaster General, were admitted to the bar together, and began the practice of law in the same town, Readfield, Maine. Morrill was then a Democrat and Howe a Whig, and there was much friendly political rivalry between them. After a few years they left Readfield together, Morrill to win honors in the capital of his native State, and Howe to go West and grow up with the country."

A German, who only left the old country about a year ago, but has become very much Americanized, speaking nothing but bad English, recently remarked, as he bought some school books, that all his boys' names began with S; hence, that all their books and clothes were marked with that one letter. "I suppose your boys' names are Sam, Simon, Solomon, or some such names." "No; my poys' names all pegin mit an S—Shon, Shake, and Sherry."

The migration of birds seems to be more a question of food than anything else. In the "Proceedings of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences," just issued, note is made of the migration of the robin during July and August of the past year. The extraordinary dry season seemed to have shortened the supply of food, and they were noted in immense numbers traveling from many miles toward the swamps of New Jersey, where berries abounded.

An advertisement in the New York *Sun* says: "An errand boy wanted; only a live boy need apply." It is well to be explicit in matters of this kind. There is nothing more heartless than to advertise for boys indiscriminately and have perhaps twenty or thirty dead ones apply for the position only to be disappointed. —*Rochester Post-Express.*

Illinois treats women well, officially. The lower house of the Legislature has elected a woman engrossing clerk, and there are in the State, we believe, three women county superintendents of schools. The one who has just retired from that office in Winnebago county is said to have been a model official.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.—"Oh, dear!" exclaimed Miss Flight, "I should think those actors would get tired to death, saying the same things night after night." And yet Mrs. Flight apparently never tires of saying the same things day after day and year after year.—*Boston Transcript.*

In its variety, general instructiveness, and its bearing upon practical interests, "The Popular Science Monthly" for February is even above the usual standard. The first article, by Professor Gilliam, on "The African in the United States," is an able and dispassionate study of the negro question as a race problem, or from the scientific point of view. Professor Bain's address as rector of the institution with which he has long been associated in Aberdeen, on "The University Ideal," is here first published, and is a paper that will interest all who are concerned about the higher education. "Natural Religion, a Study in the Growth of Scientific Morality," by R. W. Boodle, is a sketch of the progress of scientific and liberal thought on the religious side since 1850. It is an admirable dissection of the influence of the leading writers which have been most potent upon public opinion since that time. "Methods in Modern Physical Astronomy," by Professor Janssen, is the presidential address before the French Association for the Advancement of Science, and is a paper of remarkable brilliancy. "Social Forces in American Life," by Herbert Spencer, is a brief paper, but will be read with extreme interest. It was written as a kind of sequel to his speech at the New York dinner, and was appended to the English republication of that speech. It develops his view more clearly and fully than was possible in the exigencies of a festive occasion. "Curiosities of Superstition," by Dr. Oswald, is a striking continuation of his former paper, and will be read with interest for its freshness and pungency. "The Schools of Medicine," by Dr. R. O. Beard; "A Prehistoric Cemetery," by Joseph F. James; and "The Formation of Lunar Craters," are also excellent. There are a full biography of the celebrated naturalist, Milne-Edwards, with a portrait, and a long letter on the bicycle question at Stockbridge, to which the editor pays his respects in the proper place. The leading editoral is on the subject of "Machine Education," which is considered with main referance to recent developments in regard to public school management in New York. The miscellany is very full, fresh, and instructive, as usual.

New York: D. Appleton & Co. Fifty cents per number, $5 per year.

The *North American Review* for February opens with a symposium in which six prominent theologians, representing as many religious denominations, give expression to their views upon the question of the "Revision of Creeds." Prof. Alexander Winchell, in an article entitled "The Experiment of Universal Suffrage," institutes a profound inquiry into the essential conditions of stable popular government, which he finds to be, substantially, virtue and intelligence; but these conditions, he maintains, are absolutely unattainable under our existing political system, where an electorate either ignorant or vicious, or both, by the mere force of superior numbers, practically nullifies the suffrages of the better and wiser portion of the people, whose right to control the government of the commonwealth is grounded in the very nature of things. Bishop McQuaid writes of "The Decay of Protestantism," and in essaying to prove his thesis, makes a very adroit use of the admissions of protestant writers. "The Political Situation" is the joint title of two articles, the one by Horatio Seymour, the other by Geo. S. Boutwell, who offer their respective views upon the causes of the recent overthrow of the Republican party. An article by Dr. D. A. Sargent, on "Physical Education in Colleges," treats a subject of prime importance to the welfare of the youths in our higher educational institutions. Finally, there are two articles on "The Standard Oil Company," Senator Camden of West Virginia defending that corporation against its assailants, and John C. Welch setting forth the reasons for condemning it as a dangerous monopoly. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

The purchase of the main exposition building at Philadelphia by Mr. B. C. Mitchell for $97,000 was a successful speculation. The cost of removing the huge structure and other expenses amounted to about $100,000, and the materials of which it was built have been sold for about $500,000, leaving a profit of $300,000 to be divided among Mr. Mitchell and the five other gentlemen whom he associated with himself in the enterprise. At the time of his purchase Mr. Mitchell was frank enough to say that he fully expected to make a large sum of money by it, that he was prepared to pay considerably more for the building than the price at which it was knocked down to him, and that he was astonished that Mr. Richard Dobbins, who built it, and was as well acquainted with its value as himself, should have let such a pretty plum slip through his fingers.

A company of gentlemen, who were dining at an inn, inquired if the turkey which was served to them was fresh. "Fresh, is it?" said the Irish waiter, jauntily. "Faith, it's not six hours since that turkey was walking around on his own rale estate, with his hands in his pockets, never draming what an urgent invitation he'd have to jine you gintlemen at dinner."—*Detroit Post and Tribune.*

A gentleman visiting in Philadelphia sent home to his wife a bottle of Schuylkill water to show her what the people there have to drink. His wife was out calling when the bottle arrived, but his mother-in-law was there. Five detectives are now searching for him with a warrant charging him with attempting to poison his family.

George Conkling, the lion tamer, says that his only invariable rule of action is to keep his eyes upon the eyes of the animal. "There is one kind of animal," he adds, "I will not perform with, and that's a cross-eyed one; for he is like a cross-eyed woman; you can't tell whether she's flirting with you or with the man on the other side of the street."

The old man sighed as he took the golden-haired, laughing boy upon his knees, and stroking his shining tresses, said: "Ah, how much I should like to feel like a child again!" Little Johnnie ceased his laughter, and looking up soberly into his grandfather's face, remarked: "Then why don't you get mamma to spank you?"—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Mrs. Lydia Maria Child and her husband lived for a quarter of a century without a servant in their pleasant home in Wayland, Mass. Once, when he said to her, "I wish, for your sake, dear, I was as rich as Crœsus," she replied, "You are Crœsus, for you are King of Lydia."

It is related that at a house-warming in New York the other day, they washed down the front stoop with champagne "for luck." If it was the kind of stuff usually sold as champagne that was the best use they could have made of it.

Nearly $30,000,000 worth of peanuts are consumed every year. Of this amount $28,000,000 are sold by the street-corner venders. In North Carolina the peanut is called "ground pea"; in Tennessee, "groover"; in Alabama, "pinder."

CAUSE FOR APPREHENSION.

Why Mysterious Physical Troubles Arouse Special Dread—A Professional Experience.

Few things give more pain than dread or apprehension. Most people are able to face apparent danger heroically, but the sudden and unexpected coming of some indefinite calamity very naturally strikes terror to even the bravest. For this reason lightning and tornadoes are considered terrible: their coming and going are so sudden, unannounced and unknown. For this same reason an unknown disease, some poison in the blood, some malady that is gradually undermining the life, is specially dreaded by all thinking people. And, indeed, there are good reasons for such dread, for modern science has discovered that some virulent disorders show the least signs in their beginnings, while they have the worst possible symptoms. We know of many persons who have dull and uncertain pains in various portions of the body; who are unnaturally tired one day and apparently well the next; who have an enormous appetite at times and a loathing of food soon thereafter. Such persons are really in a dangerous condition, even though they may not realize it. The following statement of a most prominent physician, who has had unusual opportunities for investigation is of so striking and important a nature that it will be read with interest by all:

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OFFICE: No 25½ WEST EIGHT STREET,
O. ANDERSON, M. D., SUPERINTENDENT.
CINCINNATI, O., DEC 2, 1882.

Messrs. Editors.

I have, during my professional career of many years' practice, treated a large number of various disorders, of which, perhaps, none have given me more trouble than the mysterious disease known as acute nephritis; and while it may seem strange, it is, nevertheless, true, that the physician is generally greatly annoyed by this mysterious trouble, especially when the case is of hereditary origin. It is, doubtless, the first stage of the well known, but terrible Bright's disease, as the kidneys contain large quantities of albumen; and while children and young people are especially liable to its attacks, it is prevalent with all casses, and usually continues until late in life.

One obstinate case which came under my observation, was that of a fireman of this city who applied to me for treatment. The case was diagnosed parenchymatous nephritis. The man was twenty-four years of age; plethoric and light completed. He stated that he had suffered from urinary troubles from childhood, and that he had "doctored" a hundred times, each time improving some; after which, in a short while, he would relapse into his former state of misery. I perscribed the usual terapeutics known to the profession with the same result that my colleagues had obtained. He got better for a while and then worse again; in fact, so bad that he had to lay off for some time. He suffered intense pain; so much that I confess that I had to resort to hypodermic injections of morphia. My druggist who knew how disgusted I was with the case, although not willing to desert the man, advised me to try a remedy from which he (the druggist) himself, had derived great benefit. As a drowning man catches at a straw, I perscribed this remedy, not letting my patient, however, know what I was giving him: although not a believer in or patron of "patent medecines," I must confess that after my fireman had taken one bottle he grew much better. I made him continue its use for a period of two months, with the most gratifying results: it really worked wonders and he owes his cure and present perfect health soely to the remarkable power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the remedy which I prescribed, and he used.

Since the recovery of the man above mentioned, I have given considerable thought to the subject of acute nephritis, or kidney difficulty, and I find that its manifestations are most remarkable. It often appears without any special symptoms of its own, or possibly as a sequel to some other disease. It may be a sequel to scarlatina, diphtheria, and other illnesses, and even arise from pregnancy. The first symptoms frequently show themselves in the form of high, fierce and intense pains in the lumbar region, "the small of the back," troublesome micturitions and frequent changes in the color of the urine which at times diminishes perceptibly. If the urine is entirely suppressed, the case, probably, will terminate fatally in a very few days. Dropsy is a consequence of the suppression of urine, and the severeness of it is governed by the proportion of retention. The nervous system becomes prostrated with subsequent conoultions and irregular circulation of the blood, which, in my estimation, eventually might cause a diseased heart to give out. As I have remarked, in many kidney diseases—yes, even in Bright's disease itself—there is no perceptible pain in the back, and these troubles often assert themselves in various symptoms—for instance, in troublesome diarrhœa, blood poison, impaired eyesight, nausea, loss of appitite, disordered digestion, loss of consciousness, husky voice and many other complaints too numerous to mention. Indeed thousands of people are suffering from the first stages of Bright's disease to-day, and *they do not know it.*

In conclusion I would like to state that I have, since my success with the fireman, repeatedly prescribed Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and if my professional bretheren could be brought so far as to overcome their prejudice against proprietary medicines they would, undoubtedly, find themselves recompensed for their supposed sacrifice of liberty, as well as by the great benefits that would accrue to the world.

Most sincerely,
O ANDERSON, M.D.,
Superintendent.

A stranger, journeying in France, fell sick unto death. His friend called in a physician, who demurred about giving his professional services, fearing the wherewithal might not be forthcoming to settle his bill. The friend, producing a 100-franc bill, said: "Kill him or cure him. This is yours." The sick man died and was buried, and the doctor, finding his money slow to appear, reminded the survivor of the debt. "Did you cure him?" he asked. "No, sir." "Did you kill him?" "Certainly not." "Then you have no claim on me, sir. I wish you good-day."

They had only been married a short time. The other day she slung her arm around him and warbled, in a low tremulous voice: "Do you realize, Adolphus, that, now we are married, we are only one?" "No," replied the brute. "I can't realize it. I have just paid a $75 millinery bill and a lot more of your bills, with several outside precincts to hear from; so I am beginning to realize that, as far as expense goes, instead of being one, we are about half a dozen.

MINERAL RICHES OF ALASKA.—William G. Morris, Collector of Customs at Sitka, Alaska, says that is confident that the very rich mineral deposits of Alaska cannot fail to attract great attention in the near future. The lodes found at the base of the mountains, which can be traced up their sides, are being worked by surface diggers to great advantage. Last season a small force of men made over $250,000. Little respect, however, is paid to the proprietary interest of others, and the diggings have been much interfered with. Considerable Pacific coast capital is finding its way into Alaska, and has already brought into prominence lines of mines as large as the whole Comstock lode. Mr. Morris believes that the mines would show the largest body of ore in sight in the world, and says that Eastern capitalists have already sent machinery for the purpose of developing the great mineral regions of Alaska.

He predicts that Alaska is destained to occupy the front rank in American possessions, not only on account of the valuable fisheries, mines and rich mineral deposits, but also for the great ship building faculties. Unfortumantely Alaska is badly in need of a recognized authority growing more urgent every day. There would soon be an interminable conflict between antagonistic milling interests unless the Government established a system of laws with authority to enforce them.

A subscriber writes to a Southern editor: "I have a horse that has lately suffered from periodical fits of dizziness. Please answer through your valuable paper and let me know what I should do with him. I'm afraid he will get worse if something is not done soon." The editor replies: "Our advice, based on a careful perusal of 'Every Man his Own Horse Doctor,' would be to take him some time when he is not dizzy and sell him to a stranger."

"Well," remarked a young M.D., just from college, "I suppose the next thing will be to hunt a good location, and then wait for something to do, like 'Patience on a monument.'" "Yes," said a bystander, "and it won't be long after you do begin before the monuments will be on the patients."

Professor to student (who always depends upon his neighbors for prompting): "Now, Mr. X., how do you account for this action?" Mr. X. (glancing to the right and left, without receiving the accustomed help): "Well—hum!—none of us seem to know, sir."

"Seth," said Mrs. Spicer, "I wish you would go and see to the furnace. That girl Kate is putting in coal as if she was firing a locomotive." And when Spicer remarked that the girl was perhaps a railway-cinder-Kate, Mrs. S. grew warmer than ever.

A Brooklyn girl has married "the living skeleton," weighing sixty-seven pounds, and they are now one bone and one flesh. He is the bone.—*Oil City Blizzard.*

I can get no remedy against this consumption of the purse: borrowing only lingers and lingers it out: but the disease is incurable.—*Shakespeare.*

"Men are sometimes accused of pride merely because their accusers would be proud themselves if they were in their places."—*Shenstone.*

"Buchupaiba."
Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists.

Satire can no further go than when Sam Johnson said to the booby, "If I have said anything that you understand, sir, I humbly crave the pardon of the rest of the company."

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I have also seen the world, and after long experience have discovered that ennui is our greatest enemy, remunerative labor our most lasting friend.—*Moser.*

☞The only pad guaranteed to cure diabets, gravel, dropsy, Bright's disease, nervous debility, and all diseases of the kidneys and bladder, is Prof. Guilmett's French Kidney Pad.

A Cincinnati judge has decided that the word damn is not profane. When this decision is generally known the word will become almost obsolete, save in sermons.—*Norristown Herald.*

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Eighty millions of bushels of grain are annually destroyed by the brewers and distillers of Great Britain, and forty millions of money sent abroad for grain to supply food for the people.

The great International Fisheries Exhibition, which is to be opened in London in May next, bids fair to be by far the most comprehensive exhibition of the kind that has ever been attempted.

Under the head of "Conflagrations" the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* of Monday published four death notices. The Rochester *Post-Express* thinks this is taking a mean advantage of a corpse.

W. D. Howells received twenty-five dollars for his first poem published in the *Atlantic*, years ago.

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